BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1854.....NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST.

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

A. J. HAWLEY.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to those having business in the above line.
Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.
Oct. 13th, 1854 6-2m*

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,

TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HALLEITVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.

KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t—1-6m

F. C. SINGLETARY,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warran'ed of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufacteries, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept 1st. 52-tf

GENIN CAPS.—The assortment of Boys' Fine Caps at the Emporium, is acknowledged to be supe ior in variety and beauty to any former supply we have ever had
Oct. 6th, 1854 C. MYERS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Virginia Tent, I. O. of R., No. 340.
Topsail Sound, New Hanover co., Oct. 28, 1854.—11-1m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move convenient to some good School, for the benefit of his children, offers for sale the tract of Land on which he resides, lying on Rock Fish Creek, in the lower end of Duplin county, immediately on the W. & R. R. R. The said tract contains 125 acres, more or less, about 50 acres in cultivation, quite productive, and the location healthy. The Dwelling House comfortable, with ll necessary out-houses. Said place would be a pleasant summer retreat. J. P. JORDAN.
Nov. 3d, 1854 51-1w—10-1m

General Notices.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Bnie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his boy NICHOLAS. Said boy is yellow complected, about six feet high, has a down look when spoken to, and is passing for a free boy; he is, no doubt, lurking in New Hanover or the lower part of Duplin county, where his father Nicholas Buffoe, a bricklayer, has a wife.—I will give the above reward of thirty dollars for his delivery to the Subscriber, or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him WM. L. MOORE.
Aug. 25th, 1854 51-tf

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not Intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices; among which may be found—Rockaways and Coaches, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifricos and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.

WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,

THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.
For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6:52-tf

2,000 ACRES OF PINEY LANDS FOR SALE in Duplin county, on the water of the North East branch of Cape Fear River; well adapted for making Tar and Turpentine. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, or JAS. W. SOUTHERLAND, Kenansville, Duplin county.
E. MURRILL, JR.
Sept. 29, 1854 4-tld

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this State to incorporate Union tent Independent order of Rechabites, at Harrison Creek, N. C.
Nov. 24 1854 12-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned against paying any moneys, on our account, to Mr. Mayer Pump, as he is no longer in our employment, nor authorized to give receipts in our name. Neither he nor any other person is authorized to make any collections for us. All payments must be made to the subscribers. H. & J. MAYER.
Nov. 20th, 1854 65-2t—12-2t
Weekly Commercial copy 2t.

General Notices.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL.
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

CLEAR THE TRACK.

I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale or Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TAKEN UP

AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and runaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A Teacher for School District No. 34, New Hanover Co., (Long Creek.) Apply to
JAMES McINTIRE, Ch'm'n of Committee.
Oct. 31 9-tf

WANTED,

A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to JOEL L. MOORE, } Committee.
A. M. COLVIN, }
JNO. HENRY. }
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight. JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furnitnre and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms. Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
May 1st, 1854 W. G. MILLIGAN. 35-1y

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

THE Subscriber manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark complected, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL. The Mill is in perfect order, with a 52 inch Circular Saw, 18 horse power Engine. Refer to Charles Montague, of Fayetteville, for quality of the Mill. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to
JOHN A. SANDERS.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

MY WHEREABOUTS.

THE subscriber would take this method of informing his friends in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson, and his acquaintances generally, that he is at present engaged in the store of Mr. A. B. McCALEB, on Market street, near Market Dock, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. Goods will be sold low, and no pains spared to please. JACOB W. CARR.
Wilmington, Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.

EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a trial. C. MYERS,
Oct. 27th, 1854 Hat and Cap Emporium.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has 1600 ACRES OF LAND, about 50 miles from Wilmington, on both sides the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, on which is an abundance of the best Lightwood for Tar, which he will rent on reasonable terms to any responsible persons, to be worked during the present Fall and Winter. Those having hands to spare can do well by making an early application.
Whiteville, N. C. ALFRED SMITH
Oct. 27th, 1854 8-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their Lands situated in Duplin county, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders. WM. R. PICKETT,
HESTER PICKETT.
Duplin co., Oct. 6th, 1854 5-3m*

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOREWARNS all persons from hunting with Gun or Dog, feeding or penning stock, or trespassing in any way upon any of our Lands situated in Bladen County. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. W. H. BEATTY,
D. P. BEATTY,
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Bladen co., N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854. 2-3m.

NOTICE.

DR. CUTLAR has removed to Front Street, a few doors North of Lippitt's Corner.
Nov. 24 1854 12-4t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED —10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Y llow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guniacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant. This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homœopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 paspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—DEAR SIR:—It with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhœa or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of t n months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$8 to $12
Academic	16
Collegiate	20

Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most elective system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.

RATES OF TUITION:

Beginners	$7 00
2nd Class	$11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics	$15 00

ALLMAND A. McKOY,
JOHN R. BEAMAN,
THOMAS M. LEE,
WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN,
HOSEA J. HOBBS, } Committee.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE,
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-12y 16-1y

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1854.

☞Thnrsday, 30th Nov., having been set apart by His Excellency Gov. Reid, as a day of thanksgiving throughout the State, we have anticipated our day of publication, in order to afford those in our office an opportunity of enjoying the same.

"Make Haste Slowly."

We are among the very last who would wish to throw impediments in the way of our State or her people, in their efforts towards improvement by means calculated to facilitate internal communication and the interchange of commodities between the interior and the seaboard, as well as between other portions of the State, now isolated from each other, and if not hostile, certainly far from being as united as it is desirable that they should be. But while every effort should be made, commensurate with the resources of the State and a careful regard for the maintainance of her credit, as a primary consideration, not to be neglected under *any circumstnces*, it should be borne in mind that any thing like speculative haste, or any measures tending largely to increase our State debt in advance of the means provided for the payment of the interest thereon and its ultimate liquidation in full, must seriously affect the price of the bonds of the State. As an illustration of this fact, let us compare the bonds of the State of North Carolina, owing a debt of less than three millions, with those of her sister State of Virginia, owing from fifteen to twenty millions. While North Carolina bonds have rerently commanded a premium of 1½ per cent, Virginia bonds, bearing the same rate of interest have been with difficulty disposed of at 91. This is an important consideration, and calculated, not to discourage enterprise, but to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of shaping its course with a carefur reference to the paying character of all works to which its aid is to be extended—a neglect of which will seriously affect the sale of bonds; as well as a cautions regard to the available resources of the State, so that no obligations be contracted so far in advance as to render the prompt provision to meet such a matter of the slightest doubt or entailing pecuniary sacrifices. To do all that is proposed to be done, will take time, and thus our State debt may be gradually increased—we see how long the Central Road has been on hand and it is not finished yet; but really, while we don't like rushing headlong into things, it would we think be desirable in future to bring some part of so heavy an investment into working order a little sooner than the completion of the whole work, so as to relieve the State Treasury in some degree from the payment of interest for years for unproductive work.

Not the mere projects of individual or sectional speculators should influence this present Legislature. The credit of the State must first be looked to, and nothing done to jeopardize *that*. In order more fully to secure this, a cautious estimate of the accruing means and resources of the State applicable to works of internal improvement must be made, so that no obligation be incurred without a certain knowledge of the existence and *availability* of the means to meet it, without resorting to temporary shifts and expedients or borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, and being shaved on both sides. The works should of course be such as to develope the trade and intercommunication of the State. In doing so, the Legislature may feel safe in assisting those who have shown a willingness to assist themselves. By beginning properly every mile of new road may be made available as soon as finished, and take its place in the State system, thus increasing the value of works already in existence, as well as contributing its part to bear the burdens of the State, and enable attention to be devoted to new regions.

British and French Bluster—Material Guarantees of Peace.

The Emperor of Russia affects great friendship for the United States. That's all my eye, and Nicholas Romanoff. It is his interest to keep in with us. In sober earnestness, we don't believe that we have one sincere friend among the *governments* of Europe.—Nevertheless it is the interest of the Russians to keep on good terms with us, and they are doing us good service, while merely working for themselves. They make it impossible for the domineering "Allies" to carry their insolence towards us beyond words, & their position compels them to take these back. At least one half of the diplomacy in the Soule case transpired in the Crimea. Sebastopol was not taken, nor likely to be—a tartar had been caught, and Louis Napoleon did not dare draw upon himself the hostility of a maritime power. The result was that Mr. Soule was *invited* to pass through France, by the Nephew of "my Uncle." England and France bluster about Cuba and the Sandwich Islands—the Russians cut their armies to pieces, and already outnumber them in and around Sebastopol, where their affective army, Turks and all, is little over sixty thousand men.—Need we ask for any stronger "material guarantee" than that? All their bluster will pass off like Louis Napoleon's prohibitions. But if the war in the East, and the success of Russia there—for the *real* advantages, so far, have been on that side—secure peace to us, we have nothing to thank Nicholas for. If he had his wish, he would undoubtedly desire to see a war spring up between us and the Western powers, by which he would obtain an ally, every gun turned against us being so much diverted from the attacks against him, and every blow struck by us, being a blow against his enemies.

Another instance of British interference, or at least of British desire to interfere is exhibited at the Sandwich Islands. The position of that group, as a half-way-house between the American ports on the Pacific and the opposite coast of Asia has drawn attention to it, and rendered its acquisition by the United States an object of desire on the part of a large number of our citizens; indeed, there is every reason to believe that this feeling is very largely preponderant on the Pacific side. Much of the present population and nearly all the trade of the Islands is American, hence the desire for the annexation of the group is natural, and it is reported that a treaty for this purpose has been concluded between the representative of the United States and the King and his council. However this may be, General Miller, the British Consul General for the Islands, has thought proper to make a verbal remonstrance against such annexation, in a speech which he made to the King, occupying over an hour in the delivery, in which he acquainted the King, in the name of his (British) government, that any attempt to annex the Sandwich Islands to the United States would be in contiavention of an existing treaty, and could not be looked upon with indifference by the British Government, with much to the same effect. It seems, also, that a British squadron has been ordered to Honolulu with the evident view of giving weight to this interference. That will be the amount of Consul Miller's doings. The news from Sebastopol guarantees *that*. The effective force of the allies is not as much as seventy thousand men. The Russians in the fortress are said to number between thirty and forty thousand men—in the field over forty thousand. The perilous predicament of the allies is thus seen. Everything that can float is carrying forward reinforcements. Consuls are down. Does anybody suppose that, under these circumstances, Consul Miller or Cuba will be able to kick up a fuss with us. Not a bit of it.

Legislature of North Carolina.

On Thursday last but little was done in either House, in the way of business, the greater part of the Session having been consumed in talking against time, for the purpose of staving off the election for Senators. It was finally agreed in the Senate to postpone the election to fill the vacancy until 12 o'clock next day, (Friday,) in which arrangement the House acquiesced.

The Speaker of the Senate announced the standing committees of that body as follows:

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Boyd, Brogden, Mitchell, McCleese, Faison, Sanders, Mills.

Claims.—Messrs. Drake, Willey, Jones, Freeman, Collins, Davis, Graves.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Hoke, Graham, Eaton, Ashe, Coleman, Wilder, Haughton.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Fisher, Walker, Gilmer, Cherry, Christian, Wood, Oldfield.

Corporations.—Messrs. McDowell, Speight, Thomas of Davidson, Tayloe, Morissey, Fennell, Mills.

Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Clarke, Cunningham, Eborn, Lane, Bower, Martin, Biggs.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Herring, Tayloe, Wiggins, Oldfield, Fonville, McCleese, Biggs.

Mr McDowell presented a memorial from numerous citizens of Cumberland, praying the charter of a bank, which was referred to the Committee on Provisions and Grievances.

Also, a bill to incorporate the bank of Clarendon in Fayetteville—with a capital of $300,000 in shares of $50 each.

On Friday, in the Senate, a joint resolution was passed to buy clocks for the General Assembly. Mr. Haughton introduced a bill to incorporate McIver Coal Mining Company, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Powell was elected Engrossing Clerk, by a majority of both Houses on joint ballot.

Twelve o'clock being the hour fixed upon for going into the election of a Senator for the short term, a vote was taken in both Houses, with the following result.

SENATE.

For D. S. Reid.—Messrs. Speaker, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Clarke, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Sanders, Speight, Walker, Wilder, Wood.—28.

For D. M. Barringer.—Messrs. Ashe, Cherry, Christian, Davis, Eborn, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morissey, Tayloe, Thomas of Davidson, Wiggins.—16.

For Mr. Rayner.—Mr. Willey.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For Hon. D. M. Barringer.—Messrs. Amis, Bogle, J. G. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cook, Craven, Dargan, Daniel, Davenport, Eure, Furr, Gilliam, Gorrell, Green, Harrison, J. H. Headen, Horton, Johnson, J. M. Leach, Hugh Leach, March, Mann, McKesson, Mebane, Mordecai, S. J. Neal, Outlaw, Patterson, Parks, Patton, Perkins, Phillips, Rolen, Russel, Shipp, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith, Stubbs, Steele, Thornburg, Turner, Vance, Walser, Wilkins, Winston and B. F. Williams.—49.

For Hon. D. S. Reid.—Mr. Speaker, J. Barnes, A. Barnes, Badham, Black, Blow, Bryson, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Cansler, Cofield, Cotten, Daughtry, Dortch, Dunn, Flynt, Garland, Gentry, M. Green, A. D. Headen, Hill, Holland, Houston, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jordan, Lancaster, Long, Lyon, Martin, McMillan, McDuffie, Myers, J. W. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Rand, Regan, Rose, Selby, Settle, Shepherd, Shaw, Sherrill, Singletary, Sutton, Tomlinson, Waugh, Watts, G. M. White, J. H White, N. B. Whitfield, L. Whitfield, Whitaker, Whitlock, T. H. Williams, Wright and Yancy.—64.

For Mr. Craige.—Mr. Love.

For Mr. Kerr.—Mr. Barringer.

For Mr. Holmes.—Mr. A. J. Jones.

Whole number of votes cast, 161. Necessary to a choice 81.

Hon. D. S. Reid received 92 votes.
" D. M. Barringer.....62 "
" B. Craige..... 1 "
" K. Rayner..... 1 "
" John Kerr..... 1 "
" H. L. Holmes..... 1 "

Mr. Reid having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected.

It was agreed in both Houses to go into an election for a Senator for the long term, at 11½ o'clock next day, (Saturday.)

The Speakers of both Houses were appointed a Committee to wait on Gov. Reid and inform him of his election to the United States Senate.

An election was held for Solicitor of the 2nd Judicial Circuit. George S. Stevenson and George Green were in nomination. Number of votes cast 160. Mr. Stevenson received 99, Mr. Green 61. Mr. Stevenson was declared elected.

The following standing Committees were announced in the House:

On Education.—Messrs. Williams, of New Hanover, Stubbs, Black, J. H. Headen, Jenkins, Vance, Meares, Humphrey, Wilkins, Selby and Martin.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Waugh, White, of Bladen, Carmichal, Barnes, of Edgecombe, Winston, Cooke, Caldwell, Long, Eure and Black.

On Private Bills.—Messrs. Lancaster, Amis, Jenkins, Steele, Shipp, Williams, of Warren, Vance, Whitfield, of Wayne, Blow, Whitlock, Daniel, Shaw and Rolen.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. McDuffie, Grist, Williams, of Warren, McKesson, Jenkins, Simmons, Mordecai, Sherrill, Craven, Watts and Wright.

On Claims.—Messrs. Settle, Stubbs, Dargan, Jones, of Columbus, Love, Daniel, Blow, Yancy, Whitaker, Russel and Horton.

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Dortch, Shepherd, Barringer, Jordan, Bynum, of Northampton, Bynum, of Rutherford, Singletary, Phillips, Outlaw, Houston and Gorrell.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Cansler, McDuffie, Myers, Dargan, Leach, of Davidson, Badham, Turner, Shipp, McMillan, Carmichal and Green.

Finance.—Messrs. Shepherd, Mebane, Cansler, Steele, Patterson, White, of Bladen, Smith and Love.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Norment, Bullock, Bogle, Patton, Martin, White, of Gaston, Mann, Neal, of McDowell, Sutton, Green, of Person, and Jarvis.

On Library.—Messrs. Houston, Vance and Jenkins.

Of the proceedings on Saturday, we have no detailed account, but infer that at the time set apart for the election of a Senator for the long term, Mr. Biggs was chosen to that position. Our information is contained in a letter from an esteemed friend in Raleigh, from which we make the following extract:

"Messrs. Reid and Biggs are our Senators elect. No two men could have been chosen, more acceptable to the Democracy of North Carolina, and the fact of its having been quickly done, will prove equally satisfactory. In fact, there is every disposition to accomplish the business of the session speedily, and it will, no doubt, be done, despite all attempts to consume time in useless discussion of matters foreign to the proper business of the Legislature. Gov. Reid will probably make known his acceptance as soon as officially notified of his election. In that event, the impression seems to prevail that Mr. Winslow will continue to act as Speaker, being also Governor.

Our friends must stir themselves about the Bank. Others are pushing forward—a bill for a Bank in Fayetteville has already been introduced."

Won't Do it.—The "Wilmington Journal" states positively that Mr. Ashe, who was recently elected President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co., will *not* resign his seat in Congress. Mr. Ashe's position in this whole matter, including the circumstances of his election, is anything but an enviable one.—*Raleigh Register.*

The above is as precious a piece of demagogism as any one could desire to see. Does any person really wish or expect the district to be excited from one end to the other by a contest for a single short term, the member elect for which would hardly have a chance to become acquainted with the routine of business before the 4th of March would cut him short. He could really be of no use whatever. Then the whole trouble and excitement would have to be submitted to in August next. Such a narrow and contracted spirit as dictated this paragraph from the Register, as well as similar affairs we have noticed in some one or two other sheets, is "anything but an enviable one." Plain speaking people would call it a contemptable one, and plain speaking people would be right.

How much would be the actual cost in time and money of the special election in this district, which Mr. Ashe's resignation would occasion, in order that a new man might go for six or eight weeks at the close of this Congress.

Congress meets on Monday next. How much less time would the procrastinators give the Senator elect to get ready in? Ten days is all the time which can elapse between his election, and the meeting of the body to which he has been elected.

The Legislature.

For some reason or other to us unknown, we are without either letter or paper from the Seat of Government, and are consequently. "behind the times." As we announced on Monday, the election for a Senator for the long term took place on Saturday, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Biggs, by a vote of 91 to 69 cast for Mr. Badger.

The following select Committees were appointed in the Senate:

On Finance.—Messrs. Bower, Graham. Biggs, Wilder, Walker, Ashe, Gilmer, Clark.

On Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Cherry, Biggs, Jones.

On Deaf, Dumb and Blind.—Messrs. Sanders, Tayloe, Speight.

On Monuments.—Messrs. Coleman and Ashe.

On Printing.—Messrs. Clark, Cunningham and Haughton.

In the House a Resolution was passed ordering a Committee to be raised to be known as a Committee on Banking, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, introduced a bill providing for an increase in the per diem of Jurors in that County, to $2 per day, and a like sum for every twenty miles' travel in attending Court. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following Committees were appointed:

On Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Jordan, Stubbs, Selby, Gilliam, and Williams of New Hanover.

On Printing.—Messrs. Mann, Lancaster and McMillan.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to divide the State into nine Judicial Circuits, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. If this bill goes through there will be two more Judges.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing Jury trials in the County Courts.

Considerable anxiety is felt in this community with regard to the action of the Legislature in the matter of banking capital. So far as we can learn from various sources, there appears to be a great difference of opiuion with respect to the amount necessary to be located here. Those connected with the business of the place, and who have had some practical experience of the matter, insisting upon the necessity of a much larger amount than there seems to be a dispostion to grant. We are not aware that this indisposition has assumed any party character. Like internal improvements, it is more influenced by sectional or local considerations than politieal ones. There can be no doubt that among the friends of the other smaller banks without branches, there is a feeling of opposition against re-chartering the two principal banks *with* branchss; and with the establishment of the several local banks, like those of Wadesboro', Charlotte, Fayetteville, etc, the feeling has gained an accession of strength, and continues to grow.

Not wishing to take part in the discussion of this matter at the present time, we content ourselves with the renewed expression of our belief in the existence of a pressing demand for increased facilities at this point. Within a period of time, during which the trade and business of the place has quadrupled, the addition to the Banking Capital has only been some three hundred thousand dollars While the demand has increased at least four hundred per cent. the supply has only increased about thirty-three per cent.—Without more facilities much of the advantages expected to be derived from the Manchester Road must be seriously jeopardized. We do hope and trust that the Legislature may be brought to a proper understanding of the case, we would then be under no axiety in regard to the result of its deliberations.—We ask for no extra liberality, but only that the capital ready to come here may be allowed to do so. Charter the proper amount here and capital will come in the way of subscriptions to the Stock, and a new impetus given to the town.—*D'ly Jour. 29th inst.*

A Handsome Store.

The new Store recently fitted up on Market street, by Messrs. Scott & Baldwin, Merchant Tailors, is really an improvement well worthy of notice, for its extent, arrangement and finish; running back one hundred feet, with a frontage of twenty feet, fitted up with a handsome iron front and large French plate glass windows—the counters running down the centre, being of solid black walnut, the drawers and shelving painted white. The cutting department is in the rear—the manufactory up stairs. The Store, in addition to the windows at each end is lighted about midway by a large dome sky-light. The whole affair is highly creditable to the workmen engaged upon it, as well as to the enterprise of the proprietors. The general arrangement and Carpentering was done by Mr. James F. Post, Carpenter and Builder, Painting by Mr. John A. Parker, Paper-hanging by Messrs. Wilkinson & Esler. There is no handsomer store in the State, nor elsewhere, that we have seen.

The affair of the Senatorship being now at rest we presume our readers, and the readers of newspapers generally will be able to form some estimate of the fuss kicked up againgt us for insisting that a Democratic Legislature should and would elect *known* and *avowed* Democrats to the Senate, and none others.—In other matters the same principle is likely to be carried out. Those who choose to differ with us in matters of this kind, will find that the result bears us out and that our views are in unison with the great Democartic party of the people. Personal likes or dislikes are one thing. Broad principles and known usages are another, and impose higher obligations.—but let this pass.

The President's Message.

Washington, Nov. 14. It is reported that the President's message is not to be sent out in advance to be delivered to the Press, as heretofore, the President desiring in the present condition of the affairs of Europe to keep the message open till the latest moment.

Our French Ally.—France prompted by her ancient hatred of Great Britain, rendered valuable assistance to the people of the United States in the war of the Revolution. Her people, gallant and generous, have always been friendly to our own, a friendship which has been fervently reciprocated. But the impostor who has foisted himself into the French government, and who has not one drop of French blood nor of the blood of the Napoleons, in his veins, seems determined to make enemies of those who are "natural allies" Very well! It Louis Napoleon does involve the United States in a rousing foreign war, he will render her a service greater in the end than was conferred by France in our war of Independence. Then she helped us to achieve free government; now she will help us to preserve it. Our country has nothing to fear from all her foreign enemies on the face of the earth combined. But her real danger is eternal and sectional discord and dissolution, and that danger is now imminent. At this opportune moment comes our excellent friend, Louis Napoleon, to bind us all together in bonds of iron by the pressure of a French war. The first drum of that contest will hush every note of internal discord, and its first gun will make us in fact, as well as in name, a united people. If Louis Napoleon were a wise man, he would adopt the policy of Great Britain, and give us plenty of rope, in the that we would hang ourselves.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Submarine Service in the Black Sea.—Sergeant Wm. Carne, 1st Company Royal Sappers and miners left Chatham on Saturday afternoon, to embark on board the prince steamship for the Crimea. This noncommissioned officer is joined by privates Lewis, Price and Toohey, of the same company, and also with two civilians, selected by government. They go out for the purpose of removing the ships of war that are sunk by the Russians at the mouth of the harbor of Sevastopol. They take with them four sets of diving apparatus, and all other necessary implements and twenty galvanic batteries, with five miles of copper wire. The charges to be used will be from one ton and a half to two tons of gunpowder, and will be fired at a distance of two miles. The operations will be confined to the especial charge of Sergeant Carne.—*London paper, Oct. 20.*

We find the following Communication from Col. Alfred Smith, of Columbus county, in the Wilmington Herald of yesterday, published, as that paper says, without comment "for various reason." We publish it also without comment. It speaks for itself:

Whiteville, N. C. Nov. 21st, 1854.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Herald:

Sir:—By reading your paper of the 16th inst., I find the Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company charged with having allied themselves with the State Proxy, for the purpose of elevating Mr. Ashe to the Presidency of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Company, on political grounds; and at the same time claiming that you and your correspondent (A Stockholder) have no wish to lug in politics, but we, the Directors, have done it. Occupying the position I do, I think I would do myself injustice were I not to reply to such a charge.

Some four or five years ago, I had the honor to be elected one of the Directors of the W. & M R. R. Company and that election was not by any party votes; it has, since that time, been a unanimous vote,—and I have been proud to see that sectional or political influence was not, nor has been since, brought to bear on any election—(so far as I have been able to see.) Since my election, I have had but one object in view, which has been, and yet is, the general interest of the Company I have been representing.—So far as politics are concerned, if I know my politics. I am a Whig, and whenever Mr. Ashe has been before the people on political grounds, I have never voted for him. But, when called on to vote for a President of a Rail Road Company, I have never thought of inquiring after politics; for I fully believe that if you and your correspondent should succeed in arraying political parties against each other on the subject of improvements, you will then have accomplished what you profess to wish to avoid. You seem to think that we, the Directors of the W. & R. Rail Road Company, should wait and see how a majority of your private Stockholders vote and then vote with them. If such is to be the case, I should like to know why we should vote at all. For one, sir, I would refuse to vote at all, and resign, rather than give any vote that I did not think to be for the best interest of the Company I have the honor to represent. Your correspondent says that "everything connected with the meeting made it eviden that there was a secret and preconcerted movement to fustrate the wishes of the individual Stockholders, who had hitherto, through evil as well as good report, stood by the Road, and labored with their hands and pledged their property for the support of this great enterprise." In reply to the charge of *secret preconcerting*, (which I consider as ungenerous as it is untrue) I know nothing of any secret or public preconcerting for any purpose on the part of the Directors of the W & M. R. R. Company.

As regards those private Stockholders, who have labored with their hands, and pledged their private property for the good of public enterprises, I feel that I would be the last man to do them, knowingly, any injustice; and I think that if you, or your correspondent, would put yourselves in possession of the proper information, you will find that the very men whom you charge with such base corruption, have done as much, and perhaps more, for the same purpose.

I cannot close without saying, that I look upon any attempt at charging those gentlemen from S. Carolinia, with whom I have had the honor to serve, with meddling with the politics of this State to the extent charged, (that is, of voting for a President for political motives,) with contempt and disgust; and hope never to see it again, unless there are grounds to sustain the charge. In closing, I must beg leave to ask a few questions, and that I expect you to answer them:

Do you believe the State should be represented in your meetings, or not?

Do you believe the W. & M. R. Road Company should be represented, or not?

If so, should they be represented by Proxies from the proper authorities; or should they be represented by the advice and consent of private Stockholders to the amount of 3000 shares.

Are the 3000 shares, which wish to rule the Road, now held by the patriotic and enterprising citizens of our country, who subscribed for and paid for them; or are they held by speculators who have bought them at *reduced prices?*

Did the election of Mr. Ashe cause the receding of Rail Road Stocks, or had they receded (the W. & R. R. Stock) from $96 to $75 before Mr. Ashe's name was brought forward?

As the meeting of the Stockholders of the W. & M. Rail Road Company is not far distant, I have deemed it my duty to set forth my position in regard to the election of Mr. Ashe, that the Stockholders who have heretofore seen fit to elect me, might act knowingly at that time. I voted for the Hon. W. S. Ashe for President of the W. & R. Rail Road Company, and as yet, and hope I never will, see any reason to regret it.

ALFRED SMITH.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 6—6, p. m.—The affairs of M. Soule, which at one moment menaced to be rather unpleasant in its results, may be considered as settled, and the rumor to which I allude in my letter of yesterday respecting that gentleman's return to Paris *en route* for Spain, is completely correct. I mentioned yesterday the charges which are stated to have been alleged against Mr. Soule as justifying the step the authorities adopted against him. I may now mention what is said on the other side. It is denied by M. Soule and his friends that his conduct since his rerurn from Madrid has been otherwise than prudent and reserved—more, indeed, than might be expected from his rather impulsive character. It is affirmed on his behalf that he has not conversed with, *or* seen, the members of the revolutionary party in France; that he has even denied himself to them whenever they happened to visit at the house where he was staying; and that he did not converse with or see the chiefs of the revolutionary party in London. All these assurances, I understand, have been given by M. Soule himself to the other members of the American diplomatic corpse in London, and to the secretary of legation who was commissioned by the United States minister in Paris to proceed to London to see M. Soule on that subject.

It is certain that, on such assurances being given, M. Mason thought it his duty to inform M. Drouyn de L'Huys that, unless M. Soule was allowed to pass through France on his way to Madrid to resume his functions in that capital, he should demand his passports.

The French government, as I have already mentioned, repeatedly declared that it had no intention of offending the government of the United States. Independently of its rights to exclude from its territory any stranger giving it cause of umbrage, it founded its present act on a law enacted in 1800, in virtue of which any French citizen who should become the naturalized citizen of a foreign State should not enter or reside on the French territory without the permission of the government. M. Soule had become a naturalised American subject, and had entered France without the necessary authorization; therefore, the French government had not acted against international law. The government however, expressed its regret that anything should have occured likely to disturb the harmony between the two countries and either believing or doubting M. Soule's innocence, has consented that he should pass through France on his way to Madrid, for the difference appears still to be maintained between a residence and a passage. The government decided, I think, very properly. It has quite enough on its hands at this moment without being drawn into a quarrel with the United States. At all events, Mr. Soule's friends expect to see him to-morrow.

[*Cor. London Times.*

Acquisition of Cuba.—The Washington Union noticing that some of the British journals have recently favored the idea of the United States getting possession of Cuba, says it has been the "unfaltering purpose" of President Pierce to acquire that island honorably, and he believes this duty to be binding upon him still, no matter whether the question is considered in its relations to humanity, to commerce, or to freedom.

To be Excluded.—The fashionable lorettes of Paris, who have long been in the habit of occupying the best seats at the Opera, are to be henceforth excluded from the first tier. But it seems that the ladies, where offended delicacy has caused the measure of exclusion, were not so much outraged by the neighborhood of the damsels, as they were provoked at their superior beauty and the overwhelming elegance and richness of their toilets!

"I shall die happy," said an expiring husband to his wife, who was weeping by the bedside, "if you will only promise me not to marry that object of my unceasing jealousy, your cousin Charles." "Make yourself quite easy, love," sobbed the expectant widow, "I am engaged to his brother."

Further Foreign News per Steamer Canada.

The Very Latest Intelligence by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, Nov. 10, A. M. A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles says it is certain that in the action at Balaklava on the 25th, consequent on the Russian surprise of the Turkish and English position, 400 British infantry and 600 British cavalry were annihilated—1000 men and 800 horses being killed in three hours. The numbers given are based upon the force that went into the field, and those that returned from it.

The Russians say they took only 60 prisoners—the rest are missing—killed no doubt. Six hundred British light infantry were engaged and only 198 returned! Eight hundred English cavalry were engaged and only 200 returned! The 17th Lancers were almost destroyed.

All the Turkish Cavalry and two more French divisions have been ordered to the Crimea forthwith.

The English fleet is not to be again tried before the walls of Sebastopol.

Reinforcements under General Dannenberg were approaching Sebastopol.

Omar Pasha had sent 30,000 men to Varna.

A Russian despatch says that on the 28th and 29th of October, the weather on the Black Sea was terrific, and the allied fleets were obliged to run out to sea

The besieging armies were drenched by the heavy rains in their trenches and unable to keep up the fire.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

Four days later from Europe.—Highly interesting News from the seat of War.—Terrible and most sanguinary engagements.

New York, Nov. 26—The American steamer Baltic arrived at Sandy Hook last night at twelve o'clock, having made another splendid voyage. She reached the city this morning at nine o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th instant, being four days later than the advices received per steamer Canada.

The Baltic brings 148 passengers, amongst them the Hon Reverdy Johnston, D. Pitt, Secretary of the Legations at Paris and bearer of despatches. The B. left Liverpool at 2, P. M., on the 15th.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th. The steamer Indiana arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The U. S. Frigate Savannah and Brig Bainbridge arrived at Montevideo on the 6th of October.

The news by this arrival is extremly interesting.

From the Seat of War—The report of the massacre of the English Light Cavalry under Lord Cardigan is mainly confirmed. They charged a Russian battery of 30 guns and lost 400 killed; only 200 returned!

Since the affair there has been incessant and most sanguinary fighting. The allied armies are almost overmatched and most urgent requests have been sent home for instant relief and fresh reinforcements, Fifty thousand Frenchmen are to be instantly sent and every available steamer is taken up at England including the Europa, Alps, Indiana, New York and others, to hurry forward the much needed relief to the Crimea.

On the 4th of November there was a most sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general assault upon the allied army by the Russians, under Prince Menschikoff—The battle lasted from day break till 4 o'clock, P. M. Both sides claimed the victory. The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced the guns.

The loss of the allies is set down at 5,000 men, and the loss of the Russians at 8,000.

The Czar's two sons were in the battle.

On the following day the battle was resumed by the Russians, the result of which was not known.

The allies were preparing to storm the forts before the Russians should have time to recover their losses. A practieable breach has been effected in their line.

Russia with a view of complicating the negotiations, notifies that she will treat directly with Austria and Prussia on the *four points.*

England.—Charles Kembel, the distinguished actor, is dead. He was 79 years of age.

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 14th of December.

Progress of the War.—The war news is exciting the most profund attention and anxiety in England and France.

Lord Raglan and Marshal Canrobert had sent the most urgent demands for reinforcements, and great haste was manifested to meet them.

Seven first class steamers had been taken up for instant service and others were wanted. The steamer Alps sailed on the 11th for Toulon to embark French troops, and the steamer Europa would go to Kingston on the 18th. Various other steamers were also under orders.

The disastrous result of the battle of the 26th at Balaklava to the English, is confirmed, though it is not quite so bad as at first represented. It was all owing to the misconstruction of an order from the commander-in-chief. Lords Luban and Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and exposed to the cross fire, full at a Russian battery of 30 guns. The attempt was madness and the result destructive. Of 607 men only 198 returned, and they must also have been destroyed but for the magnificent charge to their rescue by the heavy dragoons, and the brave stand of the Highlanders, which redeemed the day.

A dispatch from Prince Menschikoff, sent to Berlin in cypher, states that on the 4th of November, an unusnal activity having been observable in the camp, Gen. Lipraudi, reinforced by the corps sent by Menschikoff, attacked the allies camp and killed 800 men. This report, however, is doubtful, as also is the statement that a practicable breach was opened in the walls of the city on the same day.

Marshal Canrobert's official report of the battle of the 5th is published in the Moniteur of the 13th. It says:

The Russian army has been swollen by reinforcements from the Danube as well as by the combined reserves from all the southern provinces; and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Mitchael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday, November 5th, the right of the English position before Sebastopol.

The English army sustained the attack with most remarkable firmness and solidity. I supported it by a portion of General Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigor, as well as by the troops which were nearest the English position.

The enemy, who far outnumbered our forces, beat a retreat with a loss estimated at from eight to nine thousand men. The struggle lasted the whole day.

At the same time General Forey was forced to repulse the sortie made by the garrison. And under his energetic command the enemy were driven back with a loss of one thousand in killed and wounded.—This brilliant day was not purchased without considerable loss by the allies, but does the greatest honor to our arms. The siege continues with regularity.

(Signed) Canrobert.

English advices to the 10th from Bucharest, state that on the morning of the 5th of November, Prince Menschikoff's whole army attacked the English position, when a most sanguinary battle ensued, which lasted till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The allies obtained a decisive victory. There were severe losses on both sides, but the English took many prisoners.

Generals Butler, Adams, Bentwick, and it is said also Sir George Brown, were wounded.

The English official account had not arrived.

The Russian account contained in a telegraphic despatch dated St. Petersburgh, Nov. 12, states that Prince Menschikoff reports under date of the 5th from Sebastopol that on the 5th the garrison made two sorties—one against the right flank of the allies which was successful and resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries, the guns in which were spiked. Great loss was sustained on both sides.

A second sortie was also completely successful, the Russians having spiked 15 guns immediately afterwards the French Infantry division pursuing the retiring Russians attempted to mount to the assault, but were thrown back with immense loss.

The Morning Post, of Vienna has the following dispatch:

Egemowilx, Nov. 11.—On the 6th inst. the whole garrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 65,000 men, made a sortie, when a most furious battle ensued which was not ended when the messenger left, but the allies had the advantage.

It was reported in Paris that the French government had received a dispatch announcing that the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th, under very favorable circumstances.

Another despatch sayst hat on the 4th the allies' batteries were but 150 yards from the walls, and had effected a practicable breach.

From Jassey to the 10th it had been telegraphed that the movement of the Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continues with great activity, and produces much sensation in the Principalities.

Omer Pasha was expected in person on the Pruth. General Sunders it is said will evacuate the southern part of Bessarabia if Sebastopol falls as the allies will then act against Odessa and Ackermann.

The steamers of the Baltic fleet remained at Riel Bay.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburg, received at Memel. says that goods are not to be shipped in British vessels, as it was feared that the Russian fleet would put to sea, there being so few British cruisers in the Baltic.

Indications are strengthened that the Czar evinces a willingness to resume negotiations. His concession, however, goes no farther than offering to treat on the four points of the guarantee.

LATEST—By Telegraph.

London, Wednesday Morning.—It is telegraphed from Vienna that Gortschakoff has officially announced to Count Buol, that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the laws of the four conditions This is considered as a palpable attempt to cause dissension between Austria and the Western powers.

On the 15th the Germanic Confederation was to occupy itself with the war question All the smaller German States were putting their armies on a war footing

The statement is that Austria will not, under any circumstances, take the field against Russia until spring, and Russia is said to have expressed a willingness to withdraw her troops from the Austrian frontier during the winter, and place them in some other equally advantageous strategic position. Austria, while accepting this accommodation will continue her armaments.

There is a rumor in Vienna that Rothschilds, finding his recent purchase of the Austrian railways a bad bargain, offers the government a loan of two hundred million of francs to cancel the agreement.

Although no general action had been fought from the 26th of October to the 5th of November, the interval is described as one incessant combat.

It is reported that Lord Baglan has suspended the Earl of Cardigan from his command for his rashness in the charge which resulted so disastrously at Balaklava

Spain.—General San Miguel has been chosen President of the Cortes.

The Gazette publishes a general amnest, to take effect on the opening of the Cortez.

India and China.—The overland India mail had been telegraphed, with China dates to the 27th of September.

Canton was still threatened, and all trade was at a stand still. There had been considerable fighting recently, but the result was unknown.

No further supplies of tea had arrived, and none were expected. From Foochoo shipments were going forward slowly. At Shanghai there was but little doing. Silk had advanced $20 per picul.

The British, French and American Plenipotentiaries were to proceed to the revision of the treaties with China.

From Bombay it is said that Dost Mchammed is negotiating to secure the friendship of the English.

From Alexandria, in Egypt, it is telegraphed that a new levy of troops is ordred in aid of the Sultan. The Russians have taken Taskenas, the next station to Kekan.

THE VERY LATEST.

At Vienna the prevalent opinion was that a few more such victories as these claimed by the allies on the 4th and 5th will compel them to raise the siege. Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion, for in his despatch to Prince Paskiewich he says: "It will be impossible for the allies to continue the seige—and I will continue to harrass them without intermission."

Canrobert had assured the French government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th, that for days to come they would not be in a condition to resist an assault upon the town, and that he means to make the attempt.

THIRD DISPATCH.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

More of the Last Great Battle before Sebastopol—Russian Intimations for Negotiation.

It appears, according to the English accounts, that the Russians went forth and attacked the English position before Sebastopol on the 5th of Nov. A terrible battle ensued, which lasted a whole day. The fighting was intense. A constant roar of cannon was kept up from early morning until night. The Russians are reported to have lost eight thousand in killed and the allies, by their own statements, five thousand. The field was literally covered with heaps of dead and dying, presenting a terrible sight. Several prominet officers on both sides were slain. The left wing of the allies was attacked immediately after. The French however, repulsed the enemy with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded.

The Russian accounts say that they captured one of the enemies' batteries and spiked their guns, and that the last engagement the French were repulsed with tremendious slaughter.

Sebastopol still held out manfully, and was gradually being re-enforced.

The accounts altogether show that the Russians in the engagements above mentioned, had decidedly the advantage and came off best, and that the allies are much weakened, and in an extremely perilous position.

The allies are undoubtedly in an unenviable and dangerous position. So much that they see the nec

South Carolina M. E. Conference.

This Conference was in session at Columbia, S. C., from the 15th to the 18th inclusive, of the present month. The following are the appointments:

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—H. A. C. Walker, P. E.
Charleston—Trinity, Joseph Cross.
Cumberland, Samuel Leard.
Bethel, John T. Wightman.
St. James, W. E. Boone.
Cooper River, A. Ervin, C. E. Wiggins.
Cooper River Mission, G. W. Mood.
St. Andrews Mission, To be supplied.
Cypress, A. McCorquodale.
St. George's, P. A. M. Williams.
St. George's and St. Paul's Mission, A. Nettles.
Pon Pon Mission, W. C. Kirkland.
Walterboro', A. W. Walker, F. M. Kennedy.
Ashepoo and Combahee Mission, P. G. Bowman, E. A. Price.
Prince William's Mission, Wm. Hutto.
Black Swamp, A. G. Stacy, B. T. Jones.
Savannah River Mission, J. D. W. Crook, D. A. Ogburn.
Oakatee Mission, To be supplied.
Edisto and Jehossee Mission, C. Wilson.
Beaufort Mission, J. R. Coburn.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—C. Betts, P. E.
Georgetown, C. H. Pritchard.
Santee Mission, M. Eady, J. S. Conner.
Black River and Pee Dee Missions, A. M. Chreitzberg, J. S. Ervin.
Black River, M. L. Banks, Wm. W. Jones.
Black Mingo Mission, J. Parker.
Conwayboro', L. L. Shuford, R. T. Capers.
Waccamaw Mission, W. Carson, G. W. Stokes.
Marion, B. English.
Marion Circuit, E. D. Boyden, H. M. Mood.
Bennettsville, L. M. Little, J. W. Crider.
Society Hill Mission, J. P. Hughes.
Cheraw, H. C. Parsons.
Darlington, M. A. McKibben, L. W. Hamer.
Liberty Chapel Mission, J. A. Minick.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—W. Crook, P. E.
Columbia, Washington street, W. A. Gamewell.
Congaree Mission, N. Talley.
Marion Street, F. A. Mood.
Columbia Circuit, A. L. Smith.
Barnwell, S. Jones, W. A. Hemingway.
Orangeburg, D. J. Simmons, W. H. Lawton.
Lexington, T. D. Peurifoy, Wm. Mood.
Santee, D. W. Seale.
Upper Santee Mission, A. P. Avant.
Sumterville, W. H. Fleming.
Sumter, J. J. Fleming, R. W. Burgess.
Fairfield, J. A. Porter.
Winnsboro' and Chesterfield, J. W. North.
Chester, James H. Ward.
Colin Murchison Agent for Columbia Female College.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—D. Derrick, P. E.
Charlotte, J. R. Pickett.
Charlotte Circuit, J. W. J. Harris, J. S. Nelson.
Concord, P. F. Kistler.
Albemarle, W. C. C. Clarke.
Wadesboro', O. A. Darby.
Wadesboro' Circuit, S. H. Brown, E. W. Thompson.
Chesterfield, D. McDonald.
Camden, James Stacy.
Wateree Mission, H. E. Ogburn, A. J. Cauthen.
Lancaster, J. H. Robinson.
Pleasant Grove, W. Easterling.
Dutchman's Creek Mission, L. A. Johnson.
T. R. Walsh, President Carolina Female College.

SPARTANSBURG DISTRICT—J. W. Kelley, P. E.
Spartansburg, Wm. Martin.
Spartansburg Circuit, D. M. Minton, A Connelly.
Rutherford, R. P. Franks, J. R. Andrews.
Lincolnton, W. C. Patterson.
Dallas, W. A. Clarke.
Catawba, J. Finger, R. L. Abernathy, sup.
South Mountain Mission, J. S. Kilgo.
Shelby, J. W. Miller.
Morganton, E. J. Meginnardie.
McDowell, D. D. Byars.
Lenoir, W. S. Haltom.
Yorkville, G. W. M. Creighton.
Yorkville Circuit, J. M. Bradley.
W. M. Wightman, President Wofford College.

COKESBURY DISTRICT—R. J. Boyd, P. E.
Cokesbury, H. H. Durant, A. H. Lester, A. B. Stephens.
Graniteville and Aiken, C. McLeod.
Edgefield, J. H. Zimmerman, F. Rush.
Newberry, W. A. McSwain.
Newberry Circuit, M. Puckett, J. T. Dubose.
Union, W. P. Mouzon, L. Wood.
Tiger River Mission, Williamson Smith.
Laurens, Thomas Raysor.
Greenville, Whitefoord Smith.
Greenville Circuit, A. B. McGillvray, A. H. Harmon.
Mt. Tryon, L. Scarborough.
Jacossie Mission, A. P. Martin.
Pickens, W. P. Currie.
Pendleton, S. R. Jones, G. W. Ivey.
J. W. Wightman, Cokesbury School.
S. Townshend, Agent for Tract Cause in South Carolina Conference.
A. M. Shipp, Professor in North Carolina University.
B. Jenkins and Charles Taylor, Missionaries to China.

Addresses of the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons.

On taking the Chair Mr. Winslow delivered the following neat and appropriate address:

Senators:—I feel grateful for this signal mark of your confidence, and too partial consideration. Indeed, I should be less than man were I insensible to the high honor of occupying this distinguished position: an honor, I may be permitted to say altogether unexpected, and wholly unsought by me; an honor, the value of which is immeasurably enhanced by the flattering circumstances under which it has been conferred.

And, Senators, if this were any other body than the Senate of North Carolina—were I not now addressing many of her distinguished, enlightened and patriotic sons—were not this the capitol of North Carolina, whose very atmosphere is redolent of subordination and deference to right rule, and just authority, a decent and becoming distrust of my abilities might have led me to decline presiding over your deliberations.

I owe it also to myself to declare that while I bring to this place no experience whatever of parliamentary usage, I bring to it a heart swelling with love to North Carolina, and with devotion to her interests. I approach this chair not as a mere political partizan, but with the hope of being indeed the Speaker of the Senate of North Carolina, and of the whole Senate; and I shall rely with perfect assurance upon your kind support, and I invoke now your generous forbearance for the many errors I foresee I shall commit.

With these declarations, and with renewed expressions of my grateful feelings, and with fervent wishes that your legislation may redound to the welfare of our beloved country, I accept, with unaffected diffidence, the high and honorable trust confided to me, and enter now upon the administration of its duties.

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the honor conferred upon me; and whilst I feel the responsibilities devolving upon me, yet I will undertake them, being fully assured that in all things appertaining to the honor and the dignity of this body I will have your undivided aid.—We have not assembled, as you well know, to pass through solemn forms and unmeaning ceremonies, but the happiness and the interests of a great State have been confided to our wisdom. That we may realisee the expectations of all, order and labor should mark our course. If an impartial discharge of my duties will preserve order, then I need give you no assurance that confusion and delay will be unknown among us. The labors before us are not of minor importance; all sections of the State are stretching forth their hands and asking us to relieve them from hardships and sweep away the barriers that divide them from comforts and a prosperous commerce. In giving this aid as we should do, let us know no east, no west, but guided by prudence and patriotism let us give aid wherever the interests and honor of North Carolina may require; let us by a wise and liberal policy elevate her to a position among her sister States to which she has always been entitled, and from which she has ever been kept.

The National Know-Nothing Convention.

We announced by telegraph on Tuesday that a National Know-Nothing Convention was to assemble at Cincinnati yesterday. A despatch from Cincinnati in another column announces that the Convention is now in session. We find the following despatch gives the particulars of its objects, in the New York Herald:—

CINCINNATI, November 14.—I believe the report I sent you yesterday, of the meeting of the Grand National Council of Know-Nothings in this city, is correct. I understand that they will assemble about noon to-morrow; but I now learn that twenty-two States, and not twenty-eight, will be represented on the occasion. The object of the Convention is not to make an out-and-out nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, but to transact the usual business before the Council, and elect a Chief of the Order for the whole Union. It is suggested to me, however, that this Chief, whoever he may be, is to be considered the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

With this suggestion in view, it becomes interesting to look at the chances of the different candidates for the office of Chief of the Know-Nothings.—Five individuals will probably come before the Convention:—

Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas.
Gen. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.
Hon. Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York.
Hon. John M. Clayton, of Deleware.

The chances of Houston are deemed the best. He is considered an available man; is now opposed to Irish whiskey and lager beer; has, during the past year, organized upwards of four hundred and fifty local lodges or councils; has plenty of military glory and romance; is a Western man living at the South, with a Northern and Eastern reputation lately acquired; and has been President of the Republic of Texas.

All know Gen. Scott and his antecedents; but the salient point in the brave old General's life with the Know-Nothings, in his famous letter in favor of a change in the naturalization laws from five to twenty-one—the time it takes a native born American to acquire the right to vote himself a President or a farm. This celebrated letter lost him a great many foreign votes in 1852, which is thought to be in his favor as a candidate on the Know-Nothing ticket.

Jacob Broome is not so well known, although he was a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and received votes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. But Mr. Broome is known to the Know-Nothings. He has been for years toiling in the native American cause; is the father, we may say, of the order; has just been elected a member of the next Congress, and will be treated with fraternal kindness at the convention.

Now we come to Millard Fillmore. He is a member of the order. John M. Clayton says so. It is known, too, that all the Fillmore Whigs joined the Know-Nothings, heart, purse and hand, at the last election in your State. It is also stated that when Mr. Fillmore was on his late tour at the South, with the Hon. John P. Kennedy, the author of native American novels, with scenes laid in native American forests, he aided more or less in the organization of about two hundred and sixty councils of lodges. So I am told. I am also told that he is on intimate terms with Sam, who was in New York on the 7th inst., and was to have visited Massachusetts on the 13th inst.

John M. Clayton comes last, because he says he is not a member of the order—is not a candidate for the Presidency, and don't care a button for anybody.—But in these times it is difficult to tell what may turn up. Clayton, by the refulgence of his genius as shown forth in his late letter to somebody in Philadelphia has been the means of organizing quite a number of lodges, and thereby aiding in the spread of the wing of the American eagle all over the country.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16th, 1854.

Gentlemen:—The publication of the letter of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in your columns, has led me to the belief that a few facts relative to the free-soil or abolition character of the Northern portion of the Know-Nothing faction, would not be unacceptable to you. In the New York Herald of yesterday, is a table of members thus far elected to the 34th Congress. Taking that as a basis, I propose to show, in addition, by whom very many put down in the Herald's table as Anti-Nebraska, were really elected. In Maine, Messrs. Wood, Perry, Knowlton, Benson and Washburn, were all voted for by the Know-Nothings. Mr. Wood belongs to the order, and it is probable the same is true of the rest. Mr. Knowlton, elected in opposition to Farley, national Whig, and present member, was formally a free-soiler. J. J. Perry, a free-soil Democrat. The Herald makes the first of these a Democrat, and the latter a Whig. In Massachusetts, 6 of the 11 members of Congress recently elected, Messrs. Damrell, Comins, Barlingame, Banks, Knapp and DeWitt, have acted more or less with the free-soilers. 1, Mr. Trafted, was formerly a member of the abolition party. 2, Messrs. Hall and Davis, are said to have once been Webster Whigs. In New York, Thomas Childs, Jr., claimed as a Whig, is also a Know-Nothing. In New Jersey, Messrs. Clawson, Robbins, Bishop and Pennington are the members of the order elected. In Ohio, *every member* of the new Congress is said to be a Know-Nothing. Those elected in Michigan on a nominally free-soil fusion ticket, were also supported by this secret order. Tyson, elected in this city in place of J. R. Chandler, is, without a doubt, a Know-Nothing. The whole number of members, of the order, (i. e. of those whom we have good reasons for supposing so,) elected to the 34th Congress, is as follows:

Anti-Nebraska, Free-soil or Fusion,	53
National, Williams of New York,	1
Free-soil majority,	52

Many of these, as you are aware, have accepted nominations from Conventions where the most violant abolition resolutions were passed. Those from Maine, and perhaps those from Michigan also, will come under this head. As a token of their future intentions, Messrs. Banks and Burlingame, have been advertised to lecture on *slavery* in Boston this Winter, in connection with David Wilmot, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Henry W. Beecher, *Gen. Houston*, and others. My facts in relation to the Maine and Ohio Congressmen, I have learned from *members* of the order. The next Governor of Maine, Morrell, (he will undoubtedly be chosen by the Legislature, as the Know-Nothings claim to have elected 80 members of it,) is a Know-Nothing Free-Soiler. Gardiner, the newly-elected Governor of Massachusetts, says he joined the Know-Nothings because the Whigs were not willing to "fuse" with the Free-Soilers.—The "Know-Nothing newspaper of Boston, advocates the abolition platform of no more slave States. One of the principal advocates of the law passed by the Connecticut Legislature last Spring, in effect nullifying the slave law, was Mr. Oakley of Bridgeport, a Know-Nothing, and elected as such. Having seen in no Southern journal a statement of the character of this secret organization as revealed by the men it has placed in officer, I have laid these few facts before you, with the hope that you will make use of them. If the people of the Old Dominion are not the less disposed to join the order, after the revelation of such facts as these they will he as much so, when they are told, (and which can be proved to be the case,) that in Boston, numbers of NEGROES are members of this truly "native" American society. X.

Tha Williamsburg Election Riot.

We announced yesterday that Oliver Lee, charged with the murder of Wm. H. Harrison, in the late election riot at Williamsburg, New York, had been arrested. Harrison was a Protestant, and it has been very generally stated and believed that his murderer was a Catholic. This impression has created much excitement and bitter feeling in that city for the last two weeks, leading to scenes of violence and demonstrations against Catholic churches, and in turn threats of revenge from Catholics against Protestants. The New York Courier, of yesterday, however, states that Lee now turns out to be a Protestant Irishman, and, according to his own statement, his particular mission on the fatal day was to keep in check the Catholic Irish. Lee avers that he was acting as a substitute for one Calhoun, who claimed to have some sort of a warrant or license as a special officer, and while he admits that he struck Harrison upon the head, or breaking a club in the act, declares that the blow was given by mistake, and was not intended for the man upon whom it unfortunately fell.—In view of these facts, the Courier very correctly says:

"They should serve to impress indelibly upon the minds of excitable thousands, who are prone to act under impulse, a lesson of caution, an admonition to hear before they strike, and should remind the rash and unthinking of every party that in this land there is laws to ensure atonement or redress for every offence. Until the verdict and arrest every man believed the murderer to have been of the Catholic faith, and it was the belief that has rendered the city of Williamsburg for a portion of the past fortnight the theatre for the exhibition of every evil passion which sectarian rancour and hatred could, under any circumstances excite.

Churches have been assaulted, and in one instance, had matches been at hand, a house of worship would have been burned; while mutual distrust and animosity were aroused to a degree which gave origin and currency to rumors of intended outrages on either side, which were as exciting as they were ridiculous. At one moment a Protestant demands a search warrant, for a cart load of muskets which he saw carried into the dwelling of a Catholic, which muskets upon examination, proved to be four cart-rungs; and this is followed in a few moments by a declaration from a Catholic that a box of explosive materials, intended to blow up a church, has been deposited in a shop belonging to a Protestant, which box, on enquiry, is found to be a chest of tools. An American has seen the advanced guard of a thousand Irish 'long-shoremen on their way from New York to sack and destroy; and an Irishman, within an hour, is prepared to swear that a hundred Americans, armed with muskets, had entered the city bent on murder and extermination.

Fortunately mild counsels have prevailed, and although animated by mutual hate, both sides have shown mutal forbearance. The testimony which has been elicited thus far, throws certainly the responsibility of the first blow upon the Irish, and probably the Catholic Irish, but the fatal blow in one instance, at least, was given by a Protestant, and this should serve still further to allay the bitter resentment which has been manifested, so far as it had its foundation in a difference in religious creed. An investigation more formal in its character is now in progress and will unquestionably shed much light upon the late deplorable occurrences.

From the New Orleans Bee, Nov. 15.

Northern and Southern Morals.

Moral New York and brotherly Philadelphia are greatly in the habit, when politics are dull, and other topics fail them, of inditing doleful jeremiads upon the depravity of New Orleans. The sleek and sanctimonious maw worms of the Northern press roll their eyes in feigned horror at the wickedness of our Southern Emporium, and whith pharisaical self complacency felicitate themselves that they are not like other men. The pious church-going brethren of the North, who cannot tolerate tobacco smoke, but love copious libations of brandy and water, consider us as Mr. Stiggins did the elder Weller, vessels of wrath, bound to destruction. To hear their homilies, simple folks would straight way regard the people of New Orleans as out-casts and scape-graces, and the enlightened, humane, benevolent and God-fearing population of the North, as the only creatures in this broad land upon whom the favor and blessing of omnipotence had fallen.

Now, we do not pretend to claim in behalf of the residents of New Orleans a greater exemption from crime than is usually perceptible in a large city. We have our short-comings as others have, and we are as amenable to censure as most people. But if we are half as bad as our Northern writers, we must be far sunk indeed, in hopeless iniquity. It is true for example that the theatres are open here on Sunday night. A majority of the community being of the catholic faith, which looks upon recreation after divine service, not only as harmless, but necessary to recruit the energies which have been relaxed by the labor of the week, this custom is still maintained.—We take it, however, that the canons of ethics would inevitably consider murder a more terrible offence against the laws of God, than theatrical performances on Sunday night. There are no theatrical representations in the North on the seventh day, but there are murders, robberies, rows, and riots innumerable.—We are content that the hand of Divine justice shall strike the balance and determine whether peaceful New Orleans or turbulent New York violates the Sabbath most frequently and systematically.

Drunkenness is a vice common enough everywhere; but not so common in New Orleans as to provoke earnest remonstrances upon its prevalence and frightful delineations of its disgusting features. We have no occasion, as the New York *Times* recently had, to speak of the hideous spectacle which met the editor's eye, as he wended his way homeward on the Sabbath midnight. Intoxication is not the prelude to the sleep of one-fourth of our population. The only drunken men seen amongst us are mostly graceless vagabonds who have left New York or Philadelphia, and established themselves here as a nuisance and a pest. Our resident population are as temperate as any in the world, and need no "Maine law" to coerce them into abstinence.

We are strangers to that interesting and peculiar class of inhabitants that dignify Northern cities, and who are known as short boys—fellows armed with colts and slung shot, who perambulate the streets for the express object of insulting unprotected females, and beating and maltreating weak and defenceless men. Our streets are nearly as safe by night as by day. At a comparatively early hour they are silent and seemingly deserted. The belated wayfarer needs no weapon to defend himself from the highwayman or the assassin; and is not exposed to be hustled, tripped or mauled by gangs of ferocious rowdies—In the larger and more frequented thoroughfares, personal safety after nightfall, and at all hours, is absolute. Such an event as a murder, or a midnight assault in Chartres, Camp or Canal-street, is next to impossible, whereas in New York it is not by any means uncommon to hear of the most atrocious outrages committed in the very heart of the city, and the most populous quarters, by the aforesaid execrable class of short-boys and soaplocks. We are never called upon to record the assassination of a policeman by an Alderman, as New York has just witnessed, or to chronicle the ineffable horror of five successive cases of infanticide, as Philadelphia has just been constrained to do.

These specimens of Northern morals and manners are mentioned with no uncharitable purpose, but solely with a view of making our Northern brethren understand that, were we inclined to rake up every case of foul crime and abominable outrage that darkens their annals, we might contrive to fill up as black a catalogue as ever spread its fearful array before the vision of an enlightened people. It would be well for our censorious brethren to look to their own households, ere they undertake the work of indicating the dark spots in ours. Let them drive out the leprous taint in their own infected bodies, before they assume to gloat over our infirmities. Let them do away with want, misery and crime, with the horrible white slavery of their lower classes, and then they will be qualified to sit in judgment on the sins of New Orleans.

Holloway's Pills, a most famous Remedy for the Cure of Headaches, bile, Dimness of Sight, Deranged Stomach, and Disordered Liver: likewise in restoring strength and vigour to Debilitated Constitutions. The extraordinary cures effected daily by these wonderful Pills, after all other means have failed, have brought them into the highest repute in the Union, as well as in all other parts of the World and stamped them as the finest medicine ever discovered.—All classes gladly avail themselves of them and proudly attest their excellent qualities, and recommending them to their afflicted fellow-creatures suffering from indigestion, and other organic irregularities.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

Elixir Vitæ.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
The only Infallible Medicine known
PREPARED BY BURDON BURROW.

READER, if the subject of life and health, length of days and a system exempt from disease be a matter of vital importance, use the life giving and life saving, ELIXIR VITÆ, an infallible cure for all Chronic, secondary and hereditary Diseases, affections of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, Diseases of the Stomach, Scrofula, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Throat, Bronchitis, Incapacitated Youths, Debility, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Dyspepsia, Nervous Disorders, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Sores, Chronic Pains, Neuralgia, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and Indigestion. In a word, all diseases resulting from a depraved condition of the BLOOD, obstructions to the various functions and an unhealthy condition of the stomach and bowels. The name of THE ELIXIR VITÆ has become a household word, and its virtues are proverbial, and the universal testimony of all is "It is a most excellent medicine."

Reliable Testimony.

NORFOLK, Va., May 15, 1854.

The Preparation, BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ or The Water of Life has been long and favorably known by us, being regarded a most excellent medicine, and giving almost universal satisfaction in the treatment of the diseases for which it is recommended.

M. A. Santos & Son, King & Toy, L. W. Webb & Bro. Wholesale Druggists.

INVALIDS who have visited the different Mineral Springs without obtaining health, give this medicine a trial. It is infinitely superior to all their waters. DYSPEPTICS abandon the use of bitters, and be cured with this medicine.—NERVOUS ONE use it and have your frame braced. GENERAL DEBILITY use it and be restored to health. FOR FEMALES, in diseases peculiar to their sex, it is a catholicon, and for DELICATE PERSONS AND CHILDREN it is a sovereign medicine.

☞If the prescribed doses are too large always reduce them.

☞Price $5 for six bottles.

☞The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all dealers in Medicines.

Oct 24th, 1854 N21,-d&w-2w

☞THE Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery.—Hundreds can testify to its virtues. Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DuPRE.

June 15th, 1854 [Com. copy.] 241-tf

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 14th inst., GEORGE W. BLIZZARD, in the aged, 24 years.

A. E. MOTT.

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 1, 1854. 13-1y

LARGE SALE OF LAND.

IN Persuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made at the last Fall Term, I shall, on the 3rd DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, on the premises, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, that LARGE AND VALUABLE PLANTATION, known as the WHITE OAK, formerly belonging to Charles Henry, Esq., and now to the heirs of Neil H. Murphy, deceased, and also some small tracts of land adjoining. The White Oak plantation, CONTAINES 2,400 ACRES, ABOUT 200 ACRES OF WHICH ARE CLEARED and under FENCE. There are about three tasks of turpentine boxes already cut, and trees enough to cut two tasks more, and a great quantity of large and valuable timber; and the material and facilities for making tar are unsurpassed. There is an excellent Mill site on which are a grist and saw mill, and a large and unfailing pond of water; a fine orchard of apple and mulberry trees, and a good and extensive range for stock. On the plantation is a large and commodious dwelling, with all necessary and convenient outhouses, barns, stables, carriage house and negro quarters to accommodate fifty negroes.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security.

The above affords an opportunity rarely to be met with.

Dec. 1, 1854.—13-ts JOHN H. MURPHY, Com'r.

Toys, Fruit, Confectionary and Fancy Articles
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber keeps on hand and is constantly receiving, at his Store, (Market street, above Front, South-side,) a large and carefully selected assortment of Goods in the above line, which he confidently believes is fully equal, if not superior, to any stock ever offered to the public in Wilmington.

Christmas is coming! and a splendid variety of articles suited to the season has been provided and will continue to arrive. Parents and others will find that this is the place to buy Toys, and all sorts of good things, for the children; they will be sure to find exactly such things as they want to find, as well as many others, perfectly new and well worth looking at, to say nothing of their being exceedingly cheap. Call and see and you will certainly be pleased.

Fruits of every kind and of the finest quality, such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Nutts, etc.; and, also, Candies, and every other description of plain and fancy Confectionary constantly on hand, with an endless variety of useful and Fancy Goods, to enumerate which would exceed the limits of an advertisement. They must be seen to be appreciated. W. H. DeNEALE.

P. S.—MRS. DeNEALE will be happy to wait upon the Ladies, from whom she solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere. She is confident of being able to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Nov. 6th, 1854 53-tf

JONES & GARDNER,

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Brogans, keep constantly on hand:—

Ladies', Misses' and Child's Gaiters, Boots and Slippers;
Gent's Fine Calf Pump Sole and Stitched Boots and Shoes;
Boy's, Youth's and Child's Shoes;
Men's Kip and Cow-Hyde Boots;
Negro Brogans and Women's Planters.

Market street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Marble Front, Wilmington, N. C. [Nov. 4th, 1854

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
By JOHN DOYLE.
Corner of Princess and Fourth Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

BUILDERS, either in town or country, can be furnished with SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, of all descriptions, at prices to suit the times, and at the shortest notice. All orders will be attended to immediately

Also, all kinds of GLAZING done on reasonable terms.

April 5th, 1854 179-tf—31-tf

NATURE IN DISEASE.—Illustrated in various Discourses and Essays, to which are added Miscellaneous Writings chiefly on Medical subjects, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D., Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Massachussett's General Hospital; Professor of Materia Medica in Harvard University; President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and late President of the Massachusett's Medical Society. Just published, received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

N. C. HAMS.—A lot of choice N. C. Hams, just received, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

IRISH POTATOES.—35 bbls. in fine order, for sale by Nov. 21. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BUTTER.—10 firkins Glade Butter, for sale by Nov. 21. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at public auction, in Goldsboro', on the 2nd day of January, 1855.

TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE NEGROES.

In the lot are several superior TURPENTINE HANDS, COOKS, FIELD HANDS, &c. These negroes can be seen at Goldsboro', on the first day of January, by calling on the subscriber.

Terms of Sale.—One half cash, and the balance in four and eight months. The deferred payments to be secured by notes with approved securities. J. J. HOOKS.

Nov. 25th, 1854 70—13-ts

A BANTER.

AS Christmas is nearly at hand, and as a little fun could not be objectable, I propose to stake one hundred ($100) dollars that I have a boy [ANDREW,] that can beat any negro or white man on a foot race, on Christmas morning, there is in the Counties of Sampson or Duplin. The race to be run at Strickland's Depot. Any person wishing to indulge can find the subscriber at or near Strickland's, with the dimes.

Nov. 25. 70-tf B. WHITEHEAD.

Whitehurst's Gift Enterprise,
TO CLOSE JANUARY, 1855.

You had better get your Certificates soon, or you will lose the chance.

50,000 WORTH OF REAL AND PERSONAL Estate for the People.—Magnificent Enterprise.—Liberal, Equitable and Certain.—WHITEHURST'S DAGUERREOTYPE ENTERPRISE.

J. H. WHITEHURST has deeded to Trustees in trust for the benefit of the shareholders in the above enterprise $50,000 worth of real and personal estate, to be disposed of among the holders of certificates at the earliest possible date, after the sale of all shares. The certificates are $3 each, which entitles the holder to an equitable share in the within named magnificent collection of real and personal property; also, to one of Whitehurst's $3 World's Fair Premium Daguerreotypes of self or friend at any time when the certificate is presented at either of his Galleries.

The gallery in Wilmington may be found on Front Street, over the store of Messrs. Polly & Hart.

Nov. 7, 1854.

LIME.—1,400 casks fresh burnt LIME, in fine order, now landing—for sale by
Nov. 23 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CANDLES.—50 boxes TALLOW CANDLES, Colgate's make, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FLOUR—25 bbls. Fayetteville superfine in store and for sale by B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

SCOTT & BALDWIN have moved to their new Establishment, one door above their former location.

They have just opened three cases new Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and Clothing.

MULLETS—70 bbls., in good order, for sale by
Nov. 10th, 1854] B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

SPIRIT BARRELS.—300 first quality second hand, extra large size, and in store. For sale by
Nov. 29. RUSSELL & BRO.

FROM THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The Home Altar, by Rev. Chas. F. Deems; S. S. Hymns; S. S. Spelling and Reading Books; Longking's Notes; do. Questions; S. S. Class Books; Catechisms; Intant Teacher's Manual; Scripture Question Books, &c. Received this morning and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

SILK SHIRTS.—The largest assortment of Heavy Silk Under Shirts ever offered South, is now to be found at the CITY CLOTHING STORE.

Our, Coats, a few splendid Over Sacks, just made at
Nov. 29th, 1854 SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

AGATHA BEAUFORT, or Family Pride, bp the auther of Pegue. &c. &c. &c. For sale at
J. T. MUNDS'.

WEARY FOOT COMMON, by Leitch Ritchie, a new supply of this popular book received and for sale at
Nov. 29th, J. T. MUNDS.

THE ROYAL FAVORITE, or the Mysteries of the Court of Charles the Second, 3rd snpply for sale at
Nov. 29th, J. T. MUNDS.

600 SPIRIT CASKS, daily expected by Schr. Lilly, and for sale from wharf by
Nov. 23. T. C. WORTH.

MEAL! MEAL!!—We are daily receiving, from Goldsboro' Mills, a superior fresh ground Corn Meal.
Oct. 24 PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

CHEMICALS—Just received:
1,000 oz. German Quinine;
500 " French do.;
50 lbs. Calomel;
20 " Syr. Iodid Iron;
25 " Blue Mass;
50 " Vallett's Mass;
50 galls. Sp'ts Nitre;
40 " Aq. Ammon;
20 bbls. Epsom Salts;
10 " Copperas. For sale by
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale Druggists.
Herald and Commercial copy. [Oct 3d, 1854

A BOOK destined to be immensely popular; Parley Leaders, sketches of Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, Clay and Randolph, including notices of many other distinguished American statesmen; by Joe G. Baldwin, author of Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi. For sale by
N22 J. T. MUNDS.

FALL SUPPLIES.

WE are now receiving an extensive assortment of articles in our line, nearly all of which are bought, for *cash*; and we will dispose of them, *for cash*, at a small advance on cost. Dealers and consumers will find in our establishment a *large supply* of Provisions and Groceries, and for which their patronage is solicited. We offer for sale:—Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Flour, Buckwheat, Mackerel, Mullets, Blue fish, Salt, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Raisins, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Honey, Vinegar, Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, Spices, Starch, Potash, Soap, Candles, Glass, Oil, White Lead, Fire Proof Paint, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Gunny Bags, Twine, Plaster, Hair, Nails, Powder, Shot, Matches, Paper, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Straw Cutters, Plows, Grain Thrashers, Sealed Measures, Buckets, Brooms, &c. &c. Orders from the country promptly attended to, when *cash* is remitted or satisfactory references given. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Nov. 13th, 1854.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.		25	@	26	NAVAL STORES,				
BEEF CATTLE,					Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.				
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00		*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 88
BRICKS, ₱ M.	7 00	@	12 00		Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 60
CANDLES, ₱ lb.					Hard.	0 00	@	2 00
Tallow		16	@	17	Tar, ₱ bbl.	2 75	@	2 85
Adamantine		25	@	30	Pitch, do.	2 12½	@	2 25
Sperm		33	@	50	Rosin, No. 1, 2	00	@	2 25
COFFEE, ₱ lb.					do. No. 2, 1	56½	@	1 62½
Java		15	@	16	do. No. 3, 1	40	@	1 50
Laguayra		13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp, ₱ gallon	00	@	48
Rio		10½	@	12½	Varnish, ₱ gal,	20	@	30
St. Domingo		12	@	13	OILS, ₱ gallon.			
COTTON, ₱ lb		6	@	9	Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
CORN MEAL, ₱ bush	95	@	0 00		Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,					do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8		Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Yarn, ₱ lb	00	@	17		Rosin	20	@	75
EGGS, ₱ doz	00	@	25		POTATOES,			
EMPTY BARRELS, each,					Sweet, ₱ bush.	50	@	60
Spts. Turp.	2 00	@	2 30		Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	50	@	55		do. ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
FISH, ₱ bbl.,					PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.			
Mullets	5 75	@	6 50		N. C. Bacon,			
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00		Hams	15	@	16
do. No. 2		@	0 00		Middlings	0	@	10½
do. No. 3		@	4 00		Shoulders	00	@	10½
do. No. 4	50	@	5 00		Hog round	11	@	11½
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00		Western Bacon,			
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00		Middlings	9	@	9½
do. N. C. roe,	0 00	@	5 00		Shoulders	8	@	8½
do

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1854.

The Senatorships.

We learn that it was the determination of the Democrats to have gone into election for Senators on Thursday, but the opposite party made a violent opposition, and managed to consume the time on that day until 1 o'clock, so that the Democrats finally compromised the matter and resolved to bring on the election for the short term (4 years,) on Friday, (yesterday,) and for the long term to-day, (Saturday.) Biggs for the long term, Reid for the short term.

This postponement showed a conciliatory disposition on the part of the Democrats, which the whigs had no right to expect, it being totally at variance with their own course in the election of Mr. Graham on a former occasion, that gentlemen, having been nominated one night in the early part of the session, and rushed through the next day, without giving the Democrats any opportunity of concentrating or acting in caucus, as desired.

The Money Pressure.

So far as we can form an opinion, based upon the conclusions arrived at by those best informed at the North, the present monetary pressure, if it has not yet reached its most stringent point, has at least reached that point when the lowest depth can be fathomed, and a better state of things be confidently predicted. The country is not so awfully in debt on its last year's business as might have been expected, although the imports and exports have been to an extent without any parallel in the history of the country. The foreign goods imported have been to the amount of three hundred millions or thereabouts, for the fiscal year ending on the 1st of last July; the exports of Domestic produce for the same period, reached between two hundred and fifty and two hundred and sixty millions. There is however always some millions of dollars worth of foreign goods exported, and this with the heavy shipments of specie, has been nearly if not quite sufficient to balance the account, especially in view of the fact that during the whole time since the expiracy of the last fiscal year, the exportation of specie and produce has been going on even more rapidly than ever, while the importations of foreign goods have declined very largely. The Cotton crop is now coming into market at fair if not actually high prices, and in view of the recent great rise in bread stuffs, these must again go forward, so that the great drain of specie will be stopped, and of the gold arriving from California a much larger amount will go into the channels of domestic circulation, giving greater stability to the currency & more confidence to mercantile operations. So far then, as the foreign trade of the county is concerned we can see no ground for a panic.

The chief difficulty, however has arisen from the immense amount of capital diverted from active production and employed in the construction of Railroads and other works which have been pressed forward at a rate far beyond the accruing means of the people, or the amount properly disposable for such investments, the greater number of which have only just begun to make any return for the money spent on them. No wonder that a present scarcity of disposable capital for business purposes should be felt, when so much of it has been locked up in permanent investments, from which a *future* return alone can be looked for. But this excessive movement has been checked for the time being—*that* drain also, for a time, at least, has been stopped. Capital will again flow in business channels. The works completed will contribute their quota to the general fund, and a crisis will be avoided.

The failure or comparative failure of the crops in Europe last year involved a loss of hundreds of millions—a greater loss than the whole expense of the pending war has occasioned this year. The same remark will apply, to some extent at least to the partial failure in this country the present year. It amounts, in fact to a failure of the means of living, to the extent to which it goes, and of course makes living, the great end of all business, a much harder matter than had the crops been abundant. The actual increase of expense to the people might, we suppose, be calculated, other things being equal, but without going into any calculation it is evident that more currency must be handled—more money paid out—and that the greater demand for money for this purpose must create a scarcity, and thus contribute to the existing stringency. This is unavoidable, but it ought not to pass without its lesson. The steady advance of the cost of living, being disproportioned to the rise in other things, show evidently the undue tendency of our people to rush into commercial business—the business of exchanging commodities—to the neglect of their production.—The idea of "progress," is too exclusively associated with Railroads, Steamboats and Cities, the mere agencies to the neglect of agriculture, the great producing cause. Any turn of the wheel that might tend to change this state of things could hardly fail to be beneficial.

Later from Europe.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The following additional details are geathered from the Liverpool papers of the 7th inst., brought by the steamship Canadian, which arrived yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Breadstuffs have largely advanced. Sales of Ohio flour at 46s.; western canal at 43s. Sales of white wheat at 13s; red 12s. Corn has advanced 3s. per quarter. Sales of mixed at 45s., yellow at 46s., white 46s. 6d.

Mr. Soule had proceeded to Madrid through Paris. Sevastopol was tottering at the last dates.

Consols closed at 93⅞

The above is probably the news brought over by the Canada, which vessel arrived at Halifax on the 22d. with Liverpool dates to the 11th. The advance in flour is 2s per bbl. The advance in wheat is less than a Shilling and Corn 2s., between the 4th and 11th inst.

EASIER TIMES.—The New York Railroad Advocate thinks that our financial troubles will soon have an end. It says:—

The heaviest foreign payments of the country are now about made, $35.000.000 of gold having been sent abroad since January first. The banks have already contracted their loans some $12,000.000 within a few weeks in this city. The cotton season is just opening in, promising a good crop and heavy returns. Roads, costing sixty millions of dollars, will have been brought into full use, between January 1st, 1854, and January 15th, 1855. Over trading has been pretty effectually held up. The breadstuff and provision products of the last season are steadily coming in, and the effect of cutting off the Russian supply of grain from other European nations, will make the latter dependent on the United States. The shipments of coal from Schuylkill county are now going forward with great activity. Is there not, in all these circumstances, a promise of easier times?

SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA.—A gentleman recently returned from the far West, informs the New York Mirror that there is already much suffering among the Nebraska emigrants for the necessaries of life; and that the coming winter threatens to prove fatal to a large portion of the settlers. Without houses to live in—without markets (if they had money) to supply them food, and with no flesh and very little game, the poor emigrants who have gone out there under the lead of Anti Slavery fanatics must hurry home or die for want of food. In most cases these poor squatters have not money enough to pay their way back to their confortable New England homes, for which they are now sadly sighing.—Will our Abolition philanthropists who have been instrumental in getting up this exodus, provide some miraculous manner to save their deluded victims from starvation?

Govenor's Message.

The length of this document, which we publish to day, leaves us no room for comment. We presume that all feel an interest in the topics embraced in it and will read for themselves

North Carolina Legislature.

On the 22nd inst, Mr. Boyd introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina, providing that all qualified voters for members of the House of Commons shall be entitled also to vote for members of the Senate—(Free Suffrage.)

Wm. Hill, Esq, having received a majority of the votes in both Houses, was re-elected Secretary of State. No other Candidate in nomination.

A Solicitor for the 5th judicial district was voted for, Robert Strange received on joint ballot 100 votes, Ralph P. Buxton 60 votes. Mr. Strange was declared duly elected.

No election of Engrossing Clerk. Two or three ineffectual ballotings.

In the House Mr. Steele of Richmond introduced two bills, which we are inclined to regard favorably. The first is for increasing the Salaries of certain public officers. The bill gives the Governor $3,000; Treasurer, $2,000; Clerk of the Treasury Department, $750; Comptroller, $1,500; Secretary of State, $1,200. The Bill passed its first reading and was referred to a select committee of five.

The second Bill introduced by Mr. Steele authorizes the formation of limited Co-partnerships. Read, and ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced the following preamble and resoulutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived for the revisal of the Charters of the Bank of the State and the Cape Fear Bank, or the establishment of other banking institutions, or substitutes for them, and the State being largely interested in said Banks as a stockholder, and the present Legislature being desirous to obtain full and correct information, especially as to the profits of these institutions, prior to any legislation on the subject thereof,

Resolved, That the Presidents and Cashiers of said Banks be requested to furnish, at the earliest convenience, to this Legislature, a tabular statement of their dividends and profits annually made on their Capital Stock since the year 1835; also, the amount paid into the public treasury, and the present amount of their contingent fund.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Presidents and Cashiers of said Banks by the Speakers of the two Houses.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The screw Steamship Canadian arrived at Portland Maine, on the night of the 21st, or morning of the 22d inst., with Liverpool dates up to 1 o'clock, P. M., of the 7th inst., being three days later. The news from the seat of war is two days later. Nothing decided had occurred, but the seige would appear to be progressing rapidly. The bombardment from the heights was vigorously continued by the allies, and the Forts at the quarantine and Fort Constantine had been razed. By reference to the map, we find that these forts stand as follows: Quarantine Fort, 60 guns; Fort Alexander, 90 guns; Fort Constantine, 110 guns The Quarantine Fort guards the small Quarantine Harbor, south of the main Harbor. Forts Alexander and Constantine are at each side of the inlet to the main harbor. The Southern Tower and other works had been demolished. This is a circular fort, with 50 guns. The town was represented to be a mass of ruins, and it was thought impossible that the place could hold out much longer. The Russian Fleet had sought shelter under the buildings along side of the quays, but the allies were about to fire upon them from new batteries with red-hot shot.—Menchicoff is not in the City, but with the main Russian force in the field. Danneberg's re-inforcements were expected to join him on the 3d. Re-inforcements were hurried forward from England and France.

Russia and Austria are approaching a rupture.—They have each upwards of 200,000 men facing each other on their respective frontiers. The latest news with regard to Prussia, is that, on the 27th ult., the Czar refused an entrance to the Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The withdrawal of the order prohibiting the passage of Mr. Soule through France, is confirmed.

A collision took place on the New York and Harlem R. R. on the 22d, between a freight and passenger train, by which six persons were badly injured, two of whom have since died, and three slightly injured. Loss to the company by destruction of locomotive $15,000.

Hon. Robert Johnson, Dem., has been unanimously elected U. S. Senator from Arkansas.

More of the Beauties of Know-Nothingism.

In a country where freedom of speech and of the press are not only tolerated, but are expressly guarantied, all attempts to control the ballot-box through the medium of *secret* political organizations must ultimately prove miserably impotent. As one of the signs of the times—as some slight evidence that common sense and a just regard for the political rights of others have some influence over the action of a few of those who profess to be followers of the new *ism*—mention might be made of a serious difference of opinion among the "faithful" in regard to the recognition of a principle upon which the tottering foundations of know nothingism are supposed to rest. This dissension has openly manifested itself in one of the lodges of this city. A few weeks ago one of the members, thoroughly disgusted with the stealthy, skulking character of the proceedings of an organization which professed to maintain principles dear to every true American's heart, in a plain, straightforward manner, undertood to have the seal of secrecy removed. He prepared, and undertook to submit, the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas it would more accord with the spirit of the free institutions of our country, and with our character as citizens thereof, that we should divest ourselves of all unnecessary concealment; and where as we are responsible only to the constitution and laws of the United States for our purposes and acts, there can be no existing necessity for withholding our names as members of the Supreme Order of the Sons of the Sires of Seventy six from the public: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy be, and is hereby, removed from all the proceedings of the order in the Dist ict of Columbia, excepting so far as regards signs of recognition and passwords; and that the secretaries of the several subordinate councils be required to publish in one of the newspapers of Washington city a perfect list of the names of the members of their respective councils, including the names of all members who have temporarily withdrawn."

After considerable delay and badgering for an alleged want of jurisdiction, the above preamble and resolution were finally read by the member in question before the council to which he was attached.—The president decided that the resolution was inadmissible. An appeal was taken, and the president's decision sustained by a unanimous vote. The author of the resolution then took leave of the "workers in darkness," and formally withdrew from the order.—Further comment is unnecessary.

Washington Union.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—An informal summary of the annual commerce and navigation reports has been prepared for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears that the imports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal near ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over $300,000,000. The exports of domestic produce were between $250,000,000 and $260,000,000. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat in excess of $50,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports was made up in California gold, stocks and mercantile obligations. The revnue from customs, as heretofore stated, was about $65,000,000, and from all other sources $8,000,000.

MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

In communicating my regular Message to the General Assembly, a fit occasion is presented for congratulating its members upon the blessings which a kind Providence has bestowed upon the people of the State, and especially upon their exemption, to a considerable extent, from the diseases and calamities which have visited other States and Nations, with such sad and devastating consequences. It is also a subject of congratulation that the spirit of progress and improvement, which, at present, animates our people, presents a bright prospect for the destiny of our beloved State.

Agriculture, in North Carolina, has undergone an important improvement, which has increased the reward of the husbandman, and imparted an additional interest to this great pursuit; the amount of crime committed, it is believed, will compare favorably with that of any other State; the laws have been executed as faithfully, and justice administered as impartially as in any other country; the faith of the State has been scrupulously preserved, and her credit stands deservedly high, both at home and abroad. Improvements are being extended to afford the Farmer and Mechanic a cheap and expeditious mode of transportation for the surplus products of their labor, and for the supplies they are to receive in return; a University, of the highest rank, aided by numerous Colleges and Academies, of a high order; and a system of Common Schools, which will soon be second to that of no other State, are rapidly extending the facilities of mental improvement to every class of our citizens; the Geological examinations are almost daily disclosing valuable additions to the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the State; and, added to all these, we have a population that is unsurpassed, in the essential elements of true greatness. But, notwithstanding this gratifying condition of things, there are many subjects intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State, which require the action of the General Assembly.

In a government like ours, where the voice of the people, to a great extent, controls public measures, Education is not only a subject in which every good citizen feels a deep interest, but it becomes one of great public importance, and demands the fostering care of the State. Hence that clause in the Constitution which declares—

"That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices: and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities."

The University of the State is in successful operation, sustaining the high reputation it has long and deservedly enjoyed; and at each Commencement, sends forth a number of graduates to engage in the various pursuits of life. This institution is every year educating, gratuitously, no inconsiderable number of meritorious young gentlemen, who have not the means for that purpose. It would be difficult to estimate the beneficial influences this University has exerted in North Carolina, and in other States of the Union.

Our Common Schools have been in operation but for a comparatively short period, and are progressing as well, perhaps, as we have a right to expect, when we consider the many difficulties that have to be encountered in the commencement of such a system. There are doubtless still many defects in the management of these Schools, which time and experience will enable us to correct. The system, however, is doing incalculable good, and its beneficial influence will be more strikingly obvious to the generation which succeeds us. There is no subject more worthy of favorable consideration than Common Schools. The greatness of a State depends upon her people. In a few years, those who now direct public affairs will pass from the stage of action, and the welfare and destiny of the State and the Republic will be committed to the charge of a new generation. If that generation shall be found wanting in wisdom and virtue, what is to be the fate of the monuments of greatness erected by its ancestors? The education of the masses of the people is the best security for the rights of persons and of property; and, in a free government, where intelligence and virtue are the true passports to fame and distinction, it places the poor and obscure upon an equality with the rich and powerful, and will prove the best means of perpetuating the blessings of liberty.

During the last year, there was distributed, from the Literary Fund, for Common Schools, in the various counties of the State, the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and two dollars, fourteen cents, ($128,102 14); and, during the present year, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, eight cents, (180,850 08), has been distributed for the same object. It is believed that nearly the same amount has been collected by taxation, in the counties, for the support of Common Scools.

The report of the General Superintendent of Common Schools, for the past year, gives an account, in detail, of the labors and observations of that officer. It states many gratifying facts, and presents various suggestions in regard to the improvement of the schools. It is herewith transmitted. His report for the present year will be communicated in due time.

It is desirable that the principal of the Literary Fund should be increased, to permanently secure a large distribution for the support of Common Schools.

The Swamp Lands are an uncertain source of ineome, and their successful management requires a degree of personal attention, that it would be extremely inconvenient for the Executive to bestow. The titles of large tracts of the land are in dispute, and it is believed, that trepasses, materially impairing their value, have been committed on them, for years. When counsel are instructed to bring suits, a difficulty arises in procuring the information necessary to their successful prosecution. The lands, in many instances, are inaccessible, except to persons who have experience in their exploration. Further legislation is necessary to protect the public interest in these lands. It is believed that public policy demands that provision should be made for the appointment of an efficient Agent, to be paid a rea onable salary, whose duty it should be, under the instructions of the Literary Board, to procure facts to enable the Board to protect its interest in the Swamp Lands.

The Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, is in successful operation and affords great facilities for imparting instruction to these unfortunate classes of our population, who by the knowledge they receive are prepared to become intelligent and useful members of society.—The Institution is under the management of a Board of Directors who perform a good deal of labor without receiving any compensation. I respectfully recommend that provision be made to pay the members of Board, a reasonable sum for their services, and that the Executive or some other State officer, be associated with the Board in the management of the institution.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund will, in due time, submit a Report, shewing the condition of the Fund, and the proceedings of the Board in relation to other subjects committed to their management.

Under the existing provisions of the Constitution of this State, a freehold of fifty acres of land is one of the indispensable qualifications required of a voter for a Senator of the General Assembly. This requirement is unjust, and ought to be removed. The question of Free Sufferage has been so much discussed, and its importance has become so well understood that it does not require a lengthy discussion on this occasion. The proposition that no man ought to vote for a Representative in one branch of the Legislature, without he owns fifty acres of land, is so palpably wrong, that the time will come when the fact that it ever had a place in the Constitution will be regarded with profound astonishment. No system of free government can be based upon the supposition that the people are politically corrupt, and incapable of exercising the right of sufferage.

This feature of the Constitution disfranchises, in one branch of the Legislature, at least fifty thousand of the free white men of the State. These men are as ready as any portion of our population, to contribute their means for the support of government, and to sacrifice their lives in defence of the honor and liberty of their country. They constitute an intelligent, industrious, and meritorious part of our citizens, and may safely be entrusted with political equality. The larger number of them are possessed of estate of more value than the ordinary freehold of fifty acres of land, and are engaged in the various honorable persuits of life. Every candid mind must admit that fifty acres of land does not endow its owner with knowledge, nor does it impart to him virtue or patriotism, when he goes to the ballot-box.

Free Suffrage will not deprive the land holder of any right he now enjoys, but it will give the non-landholder a great privilege, which is now unjustly withheld from him. The people at their elections, have repeatedly declared, by large majorities, in favor of this question of Constitutional reform, and they are in favor of effecting it by Legislative mode. The Constitution prescribes two modes for future amendments:—One is bya three-fifths and two-thirds vote of each House of two consecutive Legislatures, and subsequent ratification by the voters of the State; the other is by a Convention authorized to be called by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the Legislature. The former mode is perferable for obtaining Free Suffrage, because it is safe, economical, and practicable, while the latter is the reverse. The Constitution requires amendments by the Legislature, to be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification; but there is no such injunction imposed in regard to amendments by a Convention.

I earnestly recommend that an amendment to the Constitution, giving every qualified voter for the Commons the right also to vote for Senator, be passed by the requisite majorities of the two Houses of the General Assembly, to be submitted, in conformity to the requirement of the Constitution, to the action of the next General Assembly, and subsequently to the people of the State for ratification.

The justice of Free Suffrage is so manifest, that even among freeholders themselves, there is an overwhelming majority who are in favor of its adoption. The elective franchise is the dearest right of an American citizen, and it is the exercise of this invaluable privilege, that distinguishes free governments from despotisms. It is hoped the ordious distinction between voters will be erased from our Conftitution, and that we shall, in fact, become a people of "equal rights and equal privileges."

The opinions I have heretofore expressed, in opposition to altering the basis of representation, remain unchanged.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than life, are also questions of reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

Agriculture is the great interest of the State, and upon its success depends the prosperity of all other industrial pursuits.—This important interest has been too much neglected. The Agricultural survey of the State will no doubt be attended with highly beneficial results. The same may be said of the act passed by the last Legislature to encourage Agricultural, Domestic Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts. It is the paramount duty of every well regulated government, to extend due encouragement to those engaged in the cultivation of the soil. There is no pursuit more honorable or better calculated to promote the happiness of man, and none more important to the preservation of republican institutions. A new impulse has been given to this branch of industry, that is perceptible in every part of the State. The tide of emigration, which has hitherto drained North Carolina of her wealth and population, has already been stayed, and the enterprise and capital of other portions of the country are now attracted within her limits, affording evidences of prosperity, and contributing towards her advancement to the high position she is destined to occupy.

Intimately connected with the prosperity of Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Mining, stands the subject of Internal Improvements. Commerce in this age is an essential element, without which the great industrial pursuits must languish. That which is comparatively valueless in one part of the world, often becomes a vast mine of wealth when conveyed to another. The value of commerce does not consist in the profitable exchange of commodities alone; but it enables us also to avail ourselves of the improvements and knowledge of every part of the globe. The geographical position of the State is such that her immense stores of wealth could be of little advantage in the scale of commerce, were it not for Inland improvement. To the full development of our resources there are presented many obstacles, which appear almost insurmountable; yet we ought to remember that these are more than compensated by the great advantages we enjoy. When we reflect that others have overcome greater obstacles, there is no cause to despair. For when we consider health, comfort, salubrity of climate, and capacity for agriculture, manufacturing and mining, North Carolina is not surpassed by any State in the Union. A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as a subject of great importance, and entitled to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The improvements already completed, as well as those in the course of construction, have been productive of very important advantages; but they are still far from affording facilities adequate to the wants of the people. There never was a time when there existed a stronger necessity for self-reliance. The North during the last twenty five years, in the way of protection and other unjust exactions, has extorted from North Carolina more money than would have been required to improve all our rivers and construct all of our railroads. The farmers and other classes need cheap transportation and convenient markets, where they can carry their property with safety.—They need commercial and manufacturing towns and cities at home, with shipping to do their own importing and exporting, without continuing longer to pay tribute to the North. They need intercommunication within their own State, that they may understand and appreciate the wants of each other.

These desirable objects can be accomplished by inland improvements. They, however, are not the work of a day, nor of a year, but time and a large expenditure of money will be required for their completion. What can be done with safety ought to be done now, and the rest left to time. In embarking in Internal Improvements, a due regard should be had to the means and resources of the State, as well as to the necessity and practicability of the works themselves. Wild and visionary schemes should be avoided, and the credit of the State should be inviolably maintained. The works should at least promise advantages to the people corresponding with the amount to be expended. The particular objects of improvement which it is expedient to prosecute at this time, is a question submitted to the prudence and discretion of the General Assembly.

Since the re-organization of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, the road under the charge of that Company has been thoroughly repaired, and the connecting link between that road and the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads has been completed. This road affords increased facilities for transportation and travel to an important portion of the State. It is represented to be in a very prosperous condition, and is now paying a very handsome dividend to the State.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad continues to afford great facilities to the public, and pays good dividends, which go to increase the income of the Literary Fund. This road too is represented as being in a very prosperous condition.

The North Carolina Railroad is progressing with the usual expedition of such works, and a considerable portion of the road has been laid down. This important enterprise when completed, promises great advantages to a large portion of the State.

The Board of Internal Improvement have, from time to time, as it became necessary, ordered the Public Treasurer to sell the Bonds of the State to pay her subscription to this Road.—Up to this time, the sum of one million six hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($1,630,000) of the bonds authorized by law to be issued for this purpose, have been sold by the Public Treasurer. The State has realized no inconsiderable sum for premium obtained on these bonds, a fact affording the highest evidence of her credit and standing. The report of the President and Directors of this company will be communicated in due time.

The Charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company provides for the representation of the stock of the State in the meetings of the Stockholders, but does not point out the mode by which such representation shall be appointed. At the last session of the General Assembly, an Act was passed proposing certain admendments to the Charter, one of which authorized the Executive to make the appointment; and with that proposition there was incorporated another, which, in all probability, would have placed the State, which owns two-thirds of the stock, in a minority in the meetings of the Stockholders This act was, in my opinion, very properly rejected by the individual Stockholders themselves. At each meeting I appointed a representative for the State, but I am unofficially informed that such appointment has not been recognised as sufficient, and the consequence has been that the State has been unrepresented in their meetings. The right of representation is provided for in the Charter, and its exercise does not depend upon the assent of the individual Stockholders. Therefore, to make this question perfectly clear, it is only necessary to provide, by law, the manner in which such representative shall be appointed.

In all cases where the State makes a subscription to a corporation, she ought to retain the right to be represented in proportion to her stock.

The construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has been prosecuted with much energy and enterprise, and the improvement is affording important advantages to a portion of the State. As far as I have been informed, the Company having this road in charge has not officially acted on the amendment propesed to its Charter by the last General Assembly. It is believed, however, that the admendment will not be accepted.

The State's subscription to the Neuse River Navigation Company has been paid. The report of the President and Directors in relation to the valuable improvement under the charge of that Company, is herewith transmitted.

The subscription authorized by the Act of the last session of the Legislature to be made to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company has been paid, upon a compliance with the conditions prescribed. The improvement under the charge of this Company is a desirable object, and when completed will afford important commercial advantages.

The appropriation for the improvement of Tar River has been paid to the Commissioners appointed to superintend that work. It is believed that the appropriation will be found insufficient to complete this desirable improvement.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road has been extended. This valuable improvement has paid good dividends and affords great facilities to the public. The report of the President and Directors of the Company having that road in charge is herewith transmitted.

The Western Turnpike has also been extended, and is a work affording great convenience to the portion of the State in which it is located.

The Stock of the Mellowell and Yancey Turnpike has been subscribed, and a part of the State's subscription been paid.

The Reports of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and of the Western Plank Road Company, are herewith transmitted. Also the Report of the President of the Petersburg, and of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Companies; and the Report of the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

Agreeably to the provisions of the act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina, and the North Carolina and Western Railroad Companies, arrangements were made with the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, for the Survey of a Railroad route from Beaufort Harbor to Goldsboro', and also for the Survey of a route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. In pursuance of these arrangements, Col. Walter Gwynn was appointed Chief Engineer to superintend their execution. The Surveys of both of these important improvements have been made. The able Report of the Survey of the Eastern Rout has been made, and is herewith transmitted. The Report of the Western Rout will be transmitted when finished.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the subject of common public highways. Good roads are very important to every community. The present mode of assesing the labor, to construct and repair the common highways, is unjust and unequal. The labor performed is a tax. It frequently occurs under the existing law, that persons possessed of large estates, contribute little or no labor in repairing roads, while heavy exactions are made of others whose means are very limited. This is wrong. Persons ough. to contribute in proportion to the value of their estates.

The amount of public debt, on the 31st of October, 1854, was two million, eight hundred and ninty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars, thirty-one cents; ($2,896,270 31). This does not include two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000) of the Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, which were endorsed by the State, because the Company regularly meets the interest, and from time to time, is paying a portion of the principal of its debt. The Report of the Public Treasurer, showing the condition of the finances of the State, will, in due time, be communicated.

The Report of the Comptroller, for the fiscal year ending October3 1st, 1853 is herewith transmitted.

In regard to our Revenue system, I repeat the recommendation contained in my message at the commencement of the last session of the General Assembly. No more money should be collected from the people than is necessary to defray the economical expenses of a good government. Taxation is indispensable; but it is one of the first duties of the statesman to endeavor to equalize the burdens, as well as the benefits, of the system. Of late years, the demands upon the Treasury have increased, and our financial system has assumed a more important aspect. The tax for county purposes is collected entirely on land and polls; and the amount paid into the Public Treasury, on these two items, is small, when compared with the tax paid for county purposes. An examination into the existing revenue laws will show that they operate unequally. In many cases, the discrimination made between objects of taxation is strikingly unjust.

As a general rule, it is believedthat the tax on the estate of each person should be in proportion to its value, subject to such exceptions as circumstances and fundamental principles may justify. Inasmuch as property, on the one hand, ought not to be made the test of public privilege, neither, on the other hand, ought the absence of property to exempt the person from bearing a just share of the public burden—Therefore, a capitation tax is imposed. Slaves are regarded, to some extent, as both persons ank property. The following wise provision of our State Constitution, which ought not to be departed from, defines the power of legislation on this subject:

1. "Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State, upon all individuals subject to the same.

2. "All free males over the age of 21 years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls, as herectofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity."

It will be seen that slave property must form an exception in framing an ad valorem system of taxation. White males alone are subject to a poll tax, while a poll tax is imposed on both male and female slaves, and the period of taxation begins at nine years earlier, and continues five years longer on the latter. Thus it will appear, that, by taxing both sexes, the amount of revenue collected from the tax on slaves is double the amount collected on white polls, in proportion to the entire population of the two races; and the difference in the duration of the period for which they are taxed, is equivalent to one hundred per cent. more It is, therefore, obvious, that, in proportion to the whole number of each race, the poll tax paid on slaves is three times as much as that paid on the white population. So it will be found that this provision of the Constitution has imposed a tax on slaves, in the two-fold character of persons and property, and that an ad valorem tax cannot be imposed on that species of estate.

Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a fair and just relation to each other in a system of revenue. It is believed that, after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value. This would require every person to contribute in proportion to the value of his or her estate, and would equalize the public burden between the various classes, upon principles of justice. I know of no better rule to ascertain the ability of the owner to pay, or the degree of protection his estate requires from government, than by resorting to the actual value of such estate. This system need not interfere with taxing certain employments and the income of certain professions, as is now done. Such persons as do not possess personal estate of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, ($150) ought to be exempt from property tax, and an exemption of a like amount might be made in favor of all others. It is believed that a system of revenue based on these principles, is demanded by public policy.

In conformity to an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, I appointed the Hon. Thomas Ruffin one of the Commissioners to revise and digest the public statute laws of the State, but he declined to accept, and the duties of the commission were completed by Messrs Moore and Bigge, who have bestowed upon the subject much labor and investigation. The result will in due time be communicated to the General Assembly. This subject will require careful examination, and must necessarily protract the length of the session.

The Charters of two of the principal Banks of the State, will soon expire, and it becomes the duty of the General Assembly, either to recharter them or to establish others to supply the deficiency in the paper circulation, that would result from closing the business of these institutions. The amount of banking capital, best adapted to the convenience and substantial prosperity of the State, is a difficult question to determine. It is believed, however, that the amount at present employed, is not adequate to the wants of the public. Banks or branches, are needed at some points where, at present, there are none, and at other places where they already exist, an increase of capital, and in some cases an addition to the number of Banks, would seem to be demanded. Undue contractions and expansions of the amount of the paper currency ought, as far as possible, to be avoided. The circulation of notes of a less denomination than three or five dollars, should be prohibited; and wholesome restrictions imposed, to protect the public against the evils of a depreciated currency.

A well regulated Judiciary system is necessary to the security of the rights of persons and of property. North Carolina has been pre-eminently blessed in the wholsesome administration of justice in her courts. This has doubtless been more the result or the integrity and wisdom of her Judges, than of the perfection of the system itself. It is believed that the Supreme Court ought to consist of four Judges, instead of three. With the present number, when the court is divided, and the majority are for overruling the decision of the court below, counting the Judge who tried the case, the weight of authority, as far as the number of judges is concerned, is equal on both sides. Yet, in such cases, the decision below is reversed, and important legal questions finally adjudicated. If the court consisted of four Judges, then on an equal division of the court, the decision below would stand. To adjudicate the question and reverse the decision below, would require the concurrence of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

It is believed that public convenience requires that two additional Judicial Circuits should be formed, and the corresponding number of Judges and Solicitors appointed.

The Attorney General is at present required to perform the duties of Solicitor of the third circuit. He ought to be relieved of those duties, and a solicitor appointed to perform them. The Attorney General, for the time being, should reside in Raleigh: and in addition to attending the Supreme Court, as now required, he should attend to the business of the Public Boards in all the Courts. I would also suggest that it be made the duty of that officer to superintend the enrolment of all bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly; and when requested, to give written opinions to the heads of the Departments.

It is important to collect the statistics of Crime in this State. This might be easily done, by making it the duty of the clerks of the county and Superior Courts to make annual returns to the Attorney General or Executive, to be compiled for the use of the General Assembly.

Since the last session of the Legislature, the Hon. Thomas Settle, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, has resigned. With the consent of the Council of State, the Hon Samuel J. Person was appointed to fill his place. It becomes the duty of the General Assembly to supply the vacancy

The Lunatic Asylum is advancing towards its completion.—This institution will soon be open to the reception of patients. The commissioners appointed to superintend the construction of the buildings deserve great credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. Without compensation, they have performed much labor, and incurred heavy responsibilities.

The establishment of a Scientific and Military School is a subject of importance, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the General Assembly.

The training of the Militia, and additional encouragement to the formation of Volunteer Companies, are subjects worthy of consideration.

The report of the State Geologist, giving a detailed account of the progress of the work committed to his charge, will be transmitted at an early day.

It is but jussice to state, that the Public Treasurer, the Secretary of State, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, have performed the duties of their respective offices, with ability, industry and fidelity.

A Circular from the Secretary of State of the United States, is herewith transmitted. I am not prepared to endorse the recommendation contained therein.

Herewith is transmitted the proceedings of a public meeting held in Philadelphia, in relation to a Monument, in that City, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, and in honor of the signers thereof, which I have been requested to lay before the General Assembly.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of erecting, on the Capitol Square, in the City of Raleigh, two small but neat and appropriate Monuments: one to the Memory of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; and the other to the Memory of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The bright prospect of our State affairs, I regret to say, is somewhat clouded by the reckless spirit of fanaticism, which threatens the violation of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union. The conviction is growing deeper every day, that the Abolitionists of the North are determined that the South shall not repose in the quiet enjoyment of her domestic institutions. The politicians and clergy who lead these fanatics, are not purer or wiser than were the contemporaries of the framers of the Federal Constitution. Then the Statesmen and Divines were content to take the Bible and Constitution as the "touch-stones" of their faith, and the North and South could meet in a spirit of harmony, and unite in common effort to secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty. But how changed is the picture of the present day! Now these "higher law" men disregard the compromises of the Constitution, and are mischievously endeavoring to violate the rights of our property, and destroy our domestic peace and security. This is a question of paramount importance; and I recommend the General Assembly to declare, firmly and decidedly, that we shall require the compromises of the Constitution to be observed in good faith, on the part of the North, and that North Carolina knows her rights, and will maintain them.

I close this communication with the expression of the sincere desire that your deliberations may be characterized by harmony; and that the result of your action may be calculated to advance the prosperity and promote the happiness of the people.

DAVID S. REID.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, November 20, 1854.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Nov. 23.—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shollotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

Nov. 25.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman for Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

CLEARED.

No. 24.—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Nov. 25.—Brig Beronda, Cox, for Boston, by T. C. Worth, with naval stores and Pea nuts.

Schr. Golden Rule, Malcom, for New York, T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Alfred Barratt, Heitman, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 50 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1250 do. rosin.

Schr. Gull Stream, Cranmer, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Julia, Corson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—Cotton sales to-day (Monday) amount to 7,000 bales, at prices unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Rice 80s@88s 6d, with few buyers.—Grain Market.—Wheat has advanced 2s per quarter. Flour is 1s per sack dearer. Oats have advanced 1s. Wheat has declined at Paris 1 franc.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine has further advanced. Moderate sales at 56c. cash, and 100 bbls at 57c, 90 days, interest added, and higher prices are now asked. In Tar there have been further sales of North County at 2 50 ₱ bbl., cash. Rosin sales of 200 bbls. common and No. 2 at $2 12½@2 25 ₱ bbl., 6 mos. In Pitch sales of Southern at $2 80, and Northern at $2 50 ₱ bbl., cash.